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NORTH KOREAN DEFECTORS ARRIVE IN TAIWAN 7 FEB

OW071541 Tokyo KYODO in English 1533 GMT 7 Feb 87

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 7 KYODO -- Eleven North Koreans who drifted to Japan aboard a disabled fishing boat 18 days ago seeking asylum in a "warm country" arrived in Taiwan aboard a Japanese airplane Saturday, government sources said.

The Maritime Safety Agency's YS11 carrying the North Korean group touched down at Taipei airport at 11:25 p.m. local time (00:25 GMT Sunday) following a refueling stop in Naha, Okinawa, they said.

The North Koreans told Japanese officials that they agreed not to stay permanently in Taiwan and will go to a third country after an interval, a Foreign Ministry official said.

The official, who spoke on conditions of anonymity, said Japan flew the Koreans to Taiwan out of respect of their wishes and the government had explained the situation to Chinese Embassy officials in Tokyo. Japan has no diplomatic relations with Taiwan

The Chinese officials were unhappy about the presence of Japanese Government officials in the trip but pledged to relay the Japanese explanation to Beijing, the Foreign Ministry official said.

There were two Foreign Ministry officials in the plane in addition to a seven-member Maritime Safety Agency crew.

Meanwhile, Foreign Ministry sources said the government plans to return to North Korea the fishing boat which brought the 11 to Japan.

The group was flown to Naha Saturday night from the agency's Miho base in Tottori after its members accepted Taiwan's offer to provide temporary shelter for them.

The sources said the defectors would later be turned over to South Korea after a temporary stay in Taiwan.

DPRK NOW REFUSES TO RELEASE DETAINED SAILORS

OW081441 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Excerpts] According to a KOREAN NEWS SERVICE [KNS] report quoting Pyongyang Radio, in protest against the transfer to Taiwan by the Japanese Government of 11 North Koreans who had arrived in Fukui Prefecture by boat, North Korea has bared its intention not to release the skipper and chief engineer of the Fugi-san Maru No 18, who have been detained in North Korea on espionage charges since the autumn of 1983. According to KNS, the North Korean intention was bared in a letter sent by Son Song-pil, chairman of the North Korean Red Cross Society, to the Japan National Red Cross Society yesterday

Chairman Son bitterly denounced the Japanese Government's transfer of the 11 North Koreans to Taiwan, terming it an unforgivable act of international kidnapping.

Then referring to the handling of the skipper and chief engineer of the Osaka freighter Fuji-san Maru No 18 who are now under detention in North Korea on espionage charges, he said that although North Korea tried to settle the issue in favor of good-neighborly relations between the two countries, the Japanese Government's action has exercised an extremely negative influence on it, making it inevitable to inform the two that their chance of returning home is now closed. [passage omitted]

The government has said that the 11 North Koreans were sent to Taiwan to respect their wishes and to handle their case from a humanitarian viewpoint. Thus, it said, the denunciation that it was an act of kidnapping is unwarranted. The government said it is utterly improper and regrettable for the North Korean side to link this issue to the question of the custody of two crewmen to the Fuji-san Maru No 18. The government added that it will continue strongly calling on the North Korean side to release the two.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Nakasone, replying to questions raised by reporters this evening, said that Japan sent the 11 North Koreans to Taiwan in keeping with humanitarianism and international law.

GOVERNMENT NOT INVOLVED IN DEFECTORS MOVE TO ROK

0W090543 Tokyo KYODO in English 0532 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 9 KYODO -- The government said Monday that Japan had nothing to do with a Taiwanese decision allowing 11 North Koreans to move to South Korea less than a day after the group was airlifted there from Japan. There was no prior arrangement between Japan and Taiwan, and there is nothing for us to comment on, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda told reporters Monday morning.

The South Korean Government sent a chartered plane to Taiwan Sunday to pick up the 11 defectors who had been flown to Taipei aboard a Japanese Government plane Saturday.

The group, who left North Korea on Jan. 15 aboard a small boat, drifted to Japan five days later after the boat developed engine trouble.

Gotoda said the government sent the Koreans to Taiwan in accordance with their wishes. Japan was acting in line with international law and international practice, he said.

A Foreign Ministry official said the Koreans had been reluctant to go to South Korea when they left Japan for Taiwan.

All of them wanted to go to Taiwan with the understanding that they could not stay there permanently and would have to go to a third country, the official said. He said Japan was informed of their transfer to South Korea late Sunday afternoon.

Gotoda also criticized North Korea's decision to retaliate against the Japanese move by continuing to hold two Japanese seamen in North Korea since 1983 on espionage charges. There is no connection between the two cases, and Japan will continue to work for their release, Gotoda said.

CHONGNYON DENOUNCES SENDING DEFECTORS TO TAIWAN

OW071451 Tokyo KYODO in English 1403 GMT 7 Feb 87

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 7 KYODO -- North Korean residents in Japan Saturday denounced the government's decision to transfer 11 North Korean defectors to Taiwan as "a criminal act against humanism."

A statement issued by the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) said the Japanese decision is "a criminal act and violates international law and international practice."

It asserted that the North Koreans would eventually be turned over to South Korea.

The statement warned that the government should be responsible for all consequences arising from its outrageous decision.

NAKASONE SPEAKS AT NORTHERN ISLANDS RALLY

OW070351 Tokyo KYODO in English 0336 GMT 7 Feb 87

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 7 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Saturday Japan will maintain "patient" negotiations with the Soviet Union to realize an early return of all four Soviet-occupied islands off Hokkaido, known in Japan as the "northern territories."

Nakasone told an annual government-backed assembly in Tokyo that he "really regrets" the northern islands remain under control of the Soviet Union since the end of World War II.

He said it is a "significant and basic" national issue for Japan to regain soon the four islands, composed of two small islands of the Habomai group and Shikotan island, and the two major islands of Kunashiri and Etorofu, each larger than Okinawa, just off Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost mainland region.

The Seventh Annual National Convention To Appeal for the Early Return of the Islands was held in Kudan Kaikan Hall, backed by the Management and Coordination Agency. Some 1,500 participants including members of groups urging the return of the islands nationwide attended. Also present were representatives of opposition parties.

In 1981, the government declared "February 7" as "Northern Territories Day," aimed at increasing national awareness of the problem. On February 7, 1955, Japan's Tokugawa regime and imperial Russia concluded a treaty in Shimoda, Japan, which officially designated the line separating the current "northern territories" and the Chishima (Kuril) Islands as their border.

The treaty stipulates the "northern territories" as being within Japanese territory.

Japanese documents say Soviet troops began to occupy the four islands on August 28, 1945, nearly two weeks after Japan's surrender in World War II, after confirming there were no U.S. troops on the islands.

Nakasone repeated the government's stance that Japan requires the return of all four islands at the same time, before concluding a peace treaty with the Soviet Union.

Japan and the Soviet Union have not as yet signed a peace treaty although they resumed diplomatic relations in 1956.

The prime minister said the nationwide movement for the return of the islands is accepted by the public, adding that the "biggest power" to attain the return of the islands is a national consensus and support for the government.

Nakasone said there would be difficult future negotiations on the matter with the Soviet Union, which has claimed that territorial disputes with Japan have already been resolved. But he noted there have developed new movements in bilateral relations, pointing out that in January and May 1986, in Tokyo and Moscow respectively, both nations resumed negotiations for a peace treaty, stalled for eight years, including a "territorial issue" in foreign ministers meetings. The Soviet Union last summer also permitted grave visits to Shikotan island by former Japanese residents.

Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari, Management and Coordination Agency head Tokyo Yamashita, speakers of the both houses, and other government officials joined the indoor rally.

Various meetings and rallies also took place Saturday in many prefectures in Japan, appealing for the return of the islands.

SOVIET ATTACHE SCORES NEW DEFENSE POLICY

0W091117 Tokyo KYODO in English 1112 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 9 KYODO -- A Soviet Embassy official criticized Japan's decision to abolish a ceiling on defense spending Monday, telling reporters here it was a political rather than a military decision.

Naval Attache Nikolay Usov said at the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan that abolition of the longstanding policy of keeping defense spending below 1 percent of gross national product was "a very serious political decision." The decision made "an assault on established principles of Japanese policies in general," he said.

Usov accused the United States of actively "pushing" Japan into the decision, as part of its aim to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. He did not believe the U.S. was very interested in rising militarism in Japan.

Usov, who has been at the Tokyo Embassy since 1983, said the Soviet Union was particularly concerned by the first joint Japan-U.S. military exercise involving the armies, navies and air forces of the two countries in Hokkaido last October. Japan was participating in a common strategy with the U.S., and the exercise showed its increasing obligations in the joint security treaty between them, he added.

He denied that the Soviet Union has military superiority over the U.S. in the Pacific, and said the composition of the U.S. and Soviet fleets in the region should be compared.

The U.S. has six aircraft carriers among its 600 ships in the region with the main task of attacking ships and ground targets, while the 800 Soviet ships are mostly coastal defense ships and two Minsk-class aircraft carriers whose main task is to give support and air cover, he said.

SOVIET FISHING VESSEL SEIZED OFF FUKUSHIMA

OW081045 Tokyo KYODO in English 1042 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] Sendai, Feb. 8 KYODO -- A Soviet fishing vessel was captured by a Japanese patrol boat 32 kilometers off Fukushima Prefecture Sunday allegedly for failing to register its catch accurately, maritime safety headquarters in Shiogama said.

The 3,384-ton trawler with a crew of 83 caught 45 tons of sardines on January 7, but it registered the haul as 50 tons in its log.

GREEK PAPER REPORTS RED ARMY PLANS FOR ATTACK

OW071331 Tokyo KYODO in English 1320 GMT 7 Feb 87

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 7 KYODO -- Public security authorities expressed concern Saturday over a newspaper report that the militant Japanese Red Army is preparing to attack an airport in Europe. The officials said they are trying to determine the credibility of the report.

The influential Greek newspaper I VRADYNI, quoting sources in the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), reported that the ultraleftist radical group is planning to attack a commercial airport in Europe in the near future.

The Red Army first rose to international prominence when its members hijacked a Japan Airlines jetliner over India in September 1977 to demand the release of colleagues imprisoned in Japan. The group has been mostly inactive since then but it was suspected of preparing international terror activities following an unsuccessful bomb attack on the Japanese Embassy in Jakarta last May. The fingerprints of one of its members were found in a hotel room where the attack was planned.

The Greek evening newspaper in its January 9 edition said public security authorities in Italy and West Germany confirmed that several leaders of the Red Army paid a visit to Rome and Munich late last year.

It said Interpol sent a circular to European countries warning the Red Army is preparing an attack on a commercial airport. The document warned that there is strong possibility that the Athens airport may be the target, it said.

The Japanese officials said they have not received any information concerning the reported Red Army plot from Interpol. They said, however, they have strong interest in the Red Army's activities overseas.

Japan Airlines has instructed its branch offices to collect information and step up security precautions.

OPPOSITION PARTIES JOIN TO CHALLENGE SALES TAX

OW071241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1230 GMT 7 Feb 87

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 7 KYODO -- Diet business remained stalled Saturday for the third day as opposition parties joined forces to challenge the government's controversial sales tax proposal.

The opposition -- the Japan Socialist Party, Komeito, Democratic Socialist Party and the United Democratic Socialist Party -- particularly expressed their anger against the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's move to instruct government ministries to repress opposition in the business community to the new tax.

They also agreed to demand that Budget Committee Chairman Shigetami Sunada take responsibility for the forceful opening Wednesday of the budget committee while all opposition parties boycotted it.

Encouraged by moves opposing the 5-percent sales tax, even among the LDP and in the business community, the opposition appeared determined to refuse Diet debate until the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone submits seven budget-related bills to the session.

In order to break the Diet impasse, some hardliners in the LDP are increasingly urging the party leadership to proceed unilaterally with meetings of the budget committee to win Diet passage of the budget for fiscal 1987 starting in April.

Regarding opposition within the LDP against Japan-style value-added tax, the party leadership has begun taking every measure to persuade its members to accept it.

The party leadership, headed by Secretary-General Noboru Takeshita, had earlier issued a notification to its Diet members and prefectoral chapters instructing them not to sign any petitions to block the sales tax. Fearing a major setback in coming nationwide local elections in April, local LDP chapters, in urban districts particularly, have voiced their opposition to the tax.

Municipal LDP assembly members in Yokohama, Shizuoka, Nagoya, Kyoto and Kobe have already agreed to try to scuttle the proposed tax. According to a poll recently conducted by KYODO NEWS SERVICE 39 of the 47 prefectoral assemblies adopted resolutions opposing the tax.

Political analysts said most assemblymen, mostly belonging to the LDP, fear they will fail to gain votes in their constituencies if they side with the tax proposal.

LDP Determined on Tax

OW090249 Tokyo KYODO in English 0404 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 9 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party leadership on Monday agreed to maintain party unity in order to break the Diet impasse and push through a sales tax proposal.

Nakasone, LDP Secretary-General Noboru Takeshita and three other LDP top executives conferred for about one hour at the prime minister's official residence in Tokyo during the morning.

Nakasone urged the party for an early resumption of the lower house Budget Committee session to win Diet passage of the fiscal 1987 government budget. The session has been stalled since Thursday over the sales tax problem. Referring to discord within the party over the sales tax, Nakasone urged all members to act in concert on the problem.

Nakasone also said he is considering taking measures to boost the economy after the Diet passes the budget in order to cope with a recession induced by the yen's high exchange rates.

DSP ANNOUNCES DRAFT PLATFORM FOR FISCAL 1987

OW081021 Tokyo KYODO in English 1014 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 8 KYODO -- The No 3 opposition Democratic Socialist Party Sunday announced its draft platform for fiscal 1987, calling for blocking introduction of the government-proposed sales tax.

As "emergency proposals" to cope with the current economic situation which the party says is characterized by business slowdown caused by rising yen rate, employment uncertainties and tax reform issue, the draft called for:

- Promoting economic policy based on stimulation of domestic demand.
- Preventing the introduction of large-scale indirect tax and establishment of fair tax system.
- Increasing employment opportunities.

The draft, subject to approval at the DSP convention to be held in Tokyo February 23-25, also put up as slogan for the nationwide local elections in April: "Affluent Society Through Healthy Local Developments."

The DSP holds 29 of the 512 lower house and 12 of the 152 upper house seats in the Diet.

The draft platform said the proposed introduction of large-scale indirect tax and economic difficulty caused by the rapid rise in the exchange value of the yen showed the policy failures of the government and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party. It called for fighting the imposition of the sales tax and scrapping of the "Maru-Yu" tax exemption for interest on small savings.

The draft proposed 5.9 trillion yen tax cuts "for the people" over five years starting in fiscal 1987, starting with 2.6 trillion yen in the initial year.

BANK OF TOKYO TO PULL OUT OF SOUTH AFRICA

OW071117 Tokyo KYODO in English 1113 GMT 7 Feb 87

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 6 KYODO -- The Bank of Tokyo has decided to close its representative office in South Africa next month, sources at the bank said Saturday.

The bank made the decision as a number of local governments in the United States have threatened to boycott dealings with foreign businesses with links to South Africa, the sources said.

The Bank of Tokyo is the only Japanese bank with a representative office in South Africa, and the move is expected to affect Japanese business operations there. The Bank of Tokyo office is located in Johannesburg, the principal business center in South Africa.

SUMITA SEEKS G-5 COMMITMENT TO STABILITY

OW090721 Tokyo KYODO in English 0651 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 9 KYODO -- Satoshi Sumita, governor of the Bank of Japan, stressed Monday that an agreement by major advanced nations to hold a meeting to stabilize foreign exchange rates is vitally needed for the Japanese central bank to further cut its official discount rate. Sumita said press reports have asserted that Japan's fifth rate cut since the beginning of last year is approaching. But the central bank is still watching internal and external situations, including prospects for opening a Group of Five (G-5) or a Group of Seven (G-7) meeting of finance ministers and central bank governors. Speaking at a businessmen's seminar at a Tokyo hotel, Sumita said the G-5 or the G-7 meeting will have to be held to reaffirm mutual attempts to seek stability in foreign exchange rates and to closely consult on foreign exchange market issues. He said this agreement should be one which expands the joint statement agreed to on January 21 by U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker and Japan's Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa in Washington.

The G-5 groups Japan, the U.S., West Germany, France and Britain, while the G-7 also includes Italy and Canada in addition to the G-5 nations. Sumita said stability in foreign exchange rates is the most important policy goal for Japan in its efforts to achieve an economic recovery. He said the central bank is concerned about the deflationary effects of the higher yen, particularly in manufacturing industries and regarding employment.

The Japanese economy still has yet to find a formula for economic recovery, and will remain weak for a while, Sumita said. He said he hopes the effects of Japan's monetary relaxation policy and benefits to the economy of the higher yen will overcome the business slump in manufacturing industries. The Bank of Japan last year cut its official discount rate -- which is charged on loans to commercial banks -- four times to a postwar low of 3 percent, in a bid to prop up the economy.

The central bank is now believed to be studying the timing to cut the rate by 0.5 percentage points to a new record low of 2.5 percent, following the West German Bundesbank's move to cut its rate to 3 percent on January 23, central bank sources said. Sumita said the yen-dollar rate moved stably at the low 160 yen per dollar level last November and December but then fell below the 160 yen mark and hit 149.98 yen per dollar momentarily on January 19. Baker and Miyazawa agreed in Washington on January 21 that there was "instability" in the yen-dollar rate.

Sumita said he highly evaluated the Miyazawa-Baker meeting which had a big effect on the recent stability in the yen-dollar rate. The dollar stood at 154.90 yen at Monday morning's close in Tokyo, up 0.75 yen from last Friday's finish. "The United States also wants stability in foreign exchange rates to secure a smooth inflow of foreign capital," Sumita said. Sumita said a collapse in the value of the dollar should be avoided, not only for the sake of the U.S. economy but for the world economy as a whole. Sumita said he thinks there is an increasing air of caution in the U.S. about the possibility of a further excessive fall in the value of the dollar.

JAPANESE HANDLING OF DEFECTORS PROTESTED**KCNA Statement**

SK080450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 7 (KCNA) -- The KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY on February 7 issued a statement on the scheme of the Japanese Government to send to Taiwan our ship and the people aboard it drifted to Japan.

Follows the full text of the statement:

The KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY has been authorised to state as follows:

The Japanese Government, according to a report, officially announced on February 7 that it was sending to Taiwan unilaterally the people who were aboard the ship "J-dan 9082" belonging to the Chongjin port of our country.

This unjust step of the Japanese Government is an offspring of its criminal scheme to transfer our people to South Korea by force, in collusion with the South Korean puppets.

Already before our drifting ship reached the Japanese coast, we requested humanitarian cooperation on the part of the Japanese side and demanded it time and again that our ship and people be returned to our republic.

Furthermore, urging the Japanese Government to correctly deal with our ship and people according to humanitarian and international usage, we warned that it should in no case do such thing as increasing the tension on the Korean peninsula and complicating the situation by transferring our people to the South Korean puppets.

Nevertheless, the Japanese Government, ignoring our just protestation and repeated demand, is going to transfer to South Korea formally through Taiwan, the people who should be sent to our Republic. This is an international terrorism which can never be pardoned.

We sternly protest this inhumane criminal act of the Japanese Government and sternly denounce it.

The Japanese Government is committing an irretrievable grave mistake by choosing to transfer our people to the South Korean reactionaries by drawing the South Korean puppets into the question which could have been solved favorably between Korea and Japan.

The Japanese authorities are resorting to a base ruse to evade responsibility by sending our people to Taiwan under the cloak of humanitarianism. But it can mislead no one.

It is crystal clear that the Japanese authorities cannot evade responsibility, even if they go out of their way to make detour through Taiwan in transferring our people to the South Korean puppets.

Since the Japanese Government, setting our tolerance and goodwill at naught, are putting our people on the altar of their political dealing with the puppets, we reserve our legitimate rights to take a commensurate step against the Japanese side.

In dealing with our people this time, the Japanese Government is talking about Japan's law and procedures.

A law is not an exclusive possession of the Japanese side. We have it, too.

We have so far leniently dealt with Japanese ships when they did fishing by intruding into our waters in violation of the law of our country and, furthermore, have been intending to deal with even the crewmen of "Fuji-san Maru No 18", who committed spying, in favor of the development of the relations between the Korean and Japanese peoples.

Under condition that the Japanese Government fails to answer such goodwill of ours with goodwill, we can no more show leniency unilaterally, but will sternly deal with all the offenders of the Japanese side according to our law.

The Japanese Government should bear full responsibility for rendering the situation on the Korean peninsula more strained and further aggravating the North-South relations by helping the South Korean puppets take our people to South Korea.

On this occasion we sternly warn the South Korean puppets, too.

The South Korean puppets have done all base and shameless acts to take our people to South Korea this time.

They should feel ashamed of this and know that they will have to pay a dear price for this.

This is a shocking brigandism and kidnapping in broad daylight to attempt to take to South Korea the people who are dead set against being deported there, lost to shame and bereft of discretion, by putting the veil of "exile" and "free will" on them.

We will never overlook or pardon this treacherous act of the South Korean puppets.

If the Chon Tu-hwan traitor clique take our people to South Korea by freely branding them as "exiles," the crew of the South Korean side apprehended in our waters will consequently be given the same treatment. This they must bear in mind.

The future development of the situation entirely depends on the attitude of the Japanese Government as well as the South Korean puppets.

Chongnyon Statement

SK080843 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0826 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 8 (KCNA) -- The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) on February 7 made public a statement to denounce the Japanese authorities for having unreasonably and forcibly sent 11 persons aboard the DPRK ship to Taiwan, according to KNS report from Tokyo.

The full text of the statement reads:

On February 7 the Japanese authorities unreasonably and forcibly sent 11 persons aboard the ship "J-dan 9082" belonging to Chongjin port of our country.

This is an unpardonable criminal act designed to virtually hand over to the South Korean puppets persons aboard the DPRK's ship via Taiwan in wanton violation of the international law and usage and humanitarian principle.

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan bitterly protests and denounces with burning national resentment this unwarranted action of the Japanese authorities.

As it made clear, the ship "J-dan 9082" met with a disaster on the East Sea due to an engine trouble on her way to Wonsan from Chongjin port on January 14 and was drifted to the sea off Fukui port on January 20.

At first the Japanese authorities treated our ship as an "emergency refuge" as a wrecked ship and repeatedly announced that it was not a socalled case of "exile".

As reported in Japanese newspapers, persons aboard our ship in distress hoped for early return home and no one wanted to go to Taiwan or South Korea.

Both in view of this and of the international usage and humanitarian principle, the Japanese authorities should have returned unconditionally and promptly our ship "J-dan 9082" and all persons to the DPRK.

In particular, in the past the DPRK warmly protected in a humanitarian way Japanese ships which asked for rescue after meeting with a distress on the East Sea and took relevant steps so that all their persons might return home in safety. This notwithstanding, the Japanese authorities sought only a sinister political purpose, trampling underfoot the principles of the international law and reciprocity.

The Japanese authorities let South Korean puppets "meet" with the persons of our ship, clamouring about "confirmation of their will" and the like and took the road of colluding with the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique scheming to take them to South Korea.

The Japanese authorities did not allow representatives of Chongnyon even to meet with the persons aboard the wrecked ship, but detained all of them in a small boat for nearly three weeks, conducted brainwashing to send them to Taiwan so as to transfer them to the South Korean puppet clique. This is, indeed, a thrice-cursed barbarous act.

Facts show that the Japanese authorities are trampling underfoot even the principles of the international law and rudiments of humanitarianism without hesitation in order to attain their sinister political purpose.

The Japanese authorities must be held responsible for the grave consequences arising from their outrageous act this time.

Such acts of the Japanese authorities will be unable to escape the bitter denunciation of the Korean and Japanese peoples and the honest-minded people of the world.

Red Cross Letter

SK080848 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 8 (KCNA) -- Son Song-pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on February 7 sent a letter to Keijo Hayashi, chairman of the Japan Red Cross, in connection with the Japanese Government's hideous act aimed to transfer persons aboard our wrecked ship to South Korea with Taiwan as a transit point

The full text of the letter reads:

In connection with our shipwreck incident, we have already sent messages to you three times and asked for your cooperation in making the persons aboard the ship return to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at an early date.

But the Japanese Government on February 7 committed unilaterally an inhumane act of political fraud to send our persons to South Korea with Taiwan as a transit point.

We can hardly repress resentment against this.

The act of the Japanese authorities cannot be considered otherwise than an unpardonable act of international terrorism which evokes indignation among the honest-minded people, to say nothing of Red Cross officials the world over.

This is an unpardonable act of international abduction, the first in history.

The DPRK Government has dealt with Japanese ships which entered into the waters and territorial waters of our country in a humanitarian manner. But as the Japanese authorities answered our goodwill with betrayal and evil, the authorities concerned of our country will have no way but to pay tit for tat in the future.

I frankly inform you that although we intended to solve in the spirit of promoting good-neighbourly relations between the peoples of the two countries the problem of the master and the chief engineer of the "Fuji-san Maru No 18" who have been detained in our country for their espionage, the act of the Japanese authorities will have a very grave and adverse effect on this matter.

We inform you that the master and the chief engineer of the Japanese ship have lost a chance to return home owing to the irresponsible act of the Japanese authorities.

The authorities concerned of our country will not show unilateral leniency in the future for Japanese ships which illegally infiltrate into our waters.

Further, the Japanese authorities' act this time has exerted an irrevocable, grave consequence upon the pending problems including the fishing problem.

In this way I inform you briefly of the attitude of the authorities concerned of our country toward the act of the Japanese authorities.

LILLEY'S REMARKS ON OPENING MARKETS DENOUNCED

SK070612 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1157 GMT 6 Feb 87

["Short Radio Commentary"]

[Text] Lilley, the U.S. Ambassador to South Korea, is reported to have said, when he met with the president of the South Korean Federation of Industrialists, that the federation should positively cooperate on the issue of opening South Korean markets to maintain so-called give-and-take relations with the United States. This is the cunning tactic of a colonial plunderer. It is well known to the world that South Korea is a complete colony of the United States. Therefore, relations between South Korea and the United States are those of subjugation, those of master and servant. Relations of give-and-take have never existed nor can such relations exist.

Last year, the United States forced the South Korean puppets to agree to the so-called pending trade issues, making it possible for the United States to earn an enormous profit of billions of dollars each year by opening the South Korean tobacco and insurance markets and by protecting intellectual property rights. Even the foreign press has criticised the United States plunder of South Korea in the manner in which a man twists the wrist of a child. Despite this, Lilley babbled about relations of give-and-take as he demanded the further opening of the South Korean markets. This is a cunning and brigandish tactic designed to hide their vicious nature as colonial plunderers who are exploiting the South Korean people for U.S. interests.

U.S. TROOPS FEAR OF 'HEMORRHAGIC FEVER' CITED

SK061014 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 6 (KCNA) -- There is a tendency among the U.S. imperialist aggression troops stationed in Okinawa of abhoring participation in the "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises, seized with fear of epidemic hemorrhagic fever, according to the Japanese newspaper RYUKYU SHIMPO.

A number of Okinawa-based U.S. imperialist aggression army soldiers died of this disease after participating in military exercises in South Korea last fall.

Epidemic hemorrhagic fever broke out in South Korea in 1950 in consequence of the germ warfare of the U.S. imperialists. It boomeranged, attacking more than 3,000 aggression troops of theirs at that time and hundreds of them met their death. Its consequence still lingers.

O CHIN-U GREETES NEW INDIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

SK090459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 9 (KCNA) -- Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Vishwanath Pratap Singh upon the latter's appointment as minister of defence of the Republic of India.

The message expressed the conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples and armies of Korea and India would develop in scope in the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

KIM POK-SIN, DELEGATION RETURN FROM USSR

SK061018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 6 (KCNA) -- The Korean Government economic delegation headed by Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin returned home today by air from the Soviet Union. It was met at the airport by Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun and Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolai Shubnikov. The delegation left Moscow on February 5.

SOUTH URGED TO RESPOND TO TALKS PROPOSAL

SK070641 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Unattributed talk: "The South Side Should Not Adhere to Empty Words"]

[Text] The urgent question awaiting resolution in North-South relations is eliminating the acute political and military confrontation. For this, we have put forward a new epochal proposal to hold high-level North-South political and military talks and have sent a second letter from the premier of the Administration Council and the minister of the People's Armed Forces to the South side to realize this proposal.

Our fellow countrymen in the North and South and a broad range of social circles and people throughout the world want to see the convocation of high-level North-South political and military talks. However, the South Korean ruling bunch merely repeats preposterous remarks about resuming so-called existing dialogue, talks between persons who hold supreme responsibility, and so forth.

It even made the absurd and nonsensical remark that if talks by persons who hold supreme responsibility are held, the problems we want settled can be resolved. This does not serve as a reply to our new peace proposal.

The resumption of existing dialogues and the theory on talks by persons who hold supreme responsibility raved about by the South Korean authorities are unrealistic, unreasonable, and rude remarks in every aspect, and are obstinately adhered to by those who were driven into a corner at home and abroad to escape isolation.

Our proposal to hold high-level North-South political and military talks is designed to overcome today's difficulty in which even the suspended dialogues cannot be resumed because of the political and military confrontation between the North and the South. By so doing, we want to resume the suspended dialogues by creating an atmosphere favorable to easing tension, to peace and dialogue, and to smoothly holding highest-level talks.

Convening high-level North-South political and military talks and eliminating political and military confrontation are urgent issues that await resolution in our country. Only when these questions are resolved, can the distrust and confrontation between fellow countrymen be eliminated, can trust and unity be realized, can peace be ensured by preventing the danger of a war, and can the broad path of national reunification and the supreme desire of the people be pioneered through dialogue and negotiations.

If high-level North-South political and military talks come to fruition, the North and the South will resume dialogue in an atmosphere of harmony and unity and the question of holding highest-level talks naturally be resolved.

The resumption of the existing dialogues insisted on by the South Korean authorities under circumstances of serious political confrontation and aggravated military tension is, in fact, meaningless and highest-level talks are an empty theory which cannot be realized.

Although dialogue has been held many times between the North and South, no progress was achieved and the dialogue was suspended. This stems from political and military confrontation. Our proposal to discuss and resolve questions that concern the relaxation of tension in the political and military sectors by holding high-level North-South political and military talks stemmed from the intention to resolve the important issue of life or death of the compatriots in the interest of the nation by holding the suspended dialogue, resolving the basic issue in North-South relations, and realizing highest-level talks.

The call for discussing the issue of high-level political and military talks at the talks of persons who hold supreme responsibility cannot be considered an act by those who have normal thinking processes.

The South's call for discussing whether high-level North-South political and military talks are to be held at talks of persons who hold supreme responsibility means that the South wants to begin its work backwards. This is nothing but an excuse from the South Korean puppets to get out of trouble.

Further, the South Korean ruling bunch announced that it will again stage the "Team Spirit" war exercise, ignoring our peace proposal and suspended dialogue, and raved about the resumption of existing dialogues, talks by persons who hold supreme responsibility, and so forth. This clearly shows that the front for dialogue it held out is nothing but an empty slogan designed for propaganda effect.

Whenever we put forward a new peace proposal, the South Korean ruling bunch has presented preposterous issues, stubbornly insisting on them and further advancing down the path of confrontation and war. The South Korean ruling bunch should correct this habit.

Our peace proposal is not the issue which may or may not be resolved. As the ringleader who aggravated the nation's situation and suspended dialogue while pursuing the line of anticomunism and war, the South Korean ruling bunch has the responsibility and duty to come to the high level North-South political and military talks.

Proceeding from the desire to hold high-level North-South political and military talks at an early date, we have offered the time to study our proposal to the South side. The South Korean authorities should ponder our peace proposals and reply in a way that corresponds to the proposal.

SOUTH SUPPRESSION OF MEMORIAL SERVICE CONDEMNED

SK090020 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 7 Feb 87

[NODONG SINMUN 8 February commentary: "Lunatics in Seoul Who Have Lost Their Senses"]

[Text] As has been reported, the preparatory committee for the national memorial rite for the late Pak Chong-chol in South Korea decided to designate 7 February as the day of memorial services for Pak Chong-chol and to hold functions mourning him on 7 February throughout South Korea, including Seoul.

On 5 February, expressing active support for this, the Consultative Council for Promoting Peaceful Reunification in the North decided to designate this date as a day of joint national memorial services not only in the South but also in the North and overseas and appealed to the compatriots in the South, the North, and overseas to simultaneously hold memorial gatherings for student Pak Chong-chol. Thus, on 7 February, in the northern half of the Republic, memorial services were held simultaneously in provinces including Pyongyang, Hyesan, and Sariwon, and memorial gatherings of compatriots were held overseas, including in Japan.

Nevertheless, in South Korea where numerous members of the memorial services preparatory committee had organized functions for national memorial services for the late Pak Chong-chol, the planned memorial services ended in failure.

The hangmen of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique who arrested the passionate youth -- who was burning with democracy and patriotism -- and who brutally murdered him by torture, even blocked the memorial gatherings through rude and outrageous fascist frenzy, wielding their blood-stained swords.

According to reports, after cordoning off the Myongdong Cathedral, site of the memorial services, and areas around it on the evening of 6 February, additional repressive police forces were deployed in these areas on 7 February. They blocked all roads leading to the area by taking up positions in three-deep strength.

From early morning, the armed policy forces were reinforced not only in the Myongdong area but also in many universities and colleges and in many areas in the city. In the areas of possible demonstration and the possible concentration sites of the participants of the memorial services, including the Seoul railway station, brutal police checks and searches were conducted under the strict cordon of combat riot police forces. Numerous citizens were criminally taken to prison by police trucks.

Some from the opposition party and the off-stage opposition groups who were advancing toward the memorial service site were stopped due to tight police barricades.

The police forces frantically suppressed youths and students who were advancing forward, holding large placard boards and chanting the slogans "Let us overthrow dictatorship" and "Let us drive out the U.S. imperialists," by letting riot police forces launch a teargas attack on these youths and students.

Amid constant repressive directives issued over walkie-talkies, police barricades were established on streets. Tear gas was fired and the police indiscriminately arrested people and took them away. Reporting on such warlike scenes, foreign press reporters said that Seoul was a city of combat police forces.

Opposition party members, off-stage opposition groups, and members of the preparatory committee for the memorial services were completely blocked. Some 1,360 persons were arrested on suspicion as a result of the indiscriminate checks and searches on the evening of 5 February. On the same day, some 100 offices of off-stage opposition groups and printing companies, hotels, and inns were attacked by armed police forces.

On 6 February, numerous off-state opposition personages, including Kim Tae-chung, were placed under house arrest and more than 2,000 citizens were arrested.

Thus, the memorial gathering at the Myongdong Cathedral was foiled. Consequently, some lawmakers of the New Korea Democratic Party, personages from off-stage opposition groups, and approximately 300 citizens were forced to hold impromptu memorial rites on the streets. Along with this, memorial gatherings planned in approximately 10 local cities were also foiled due to police suppression.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should have a moral obligation to guarantee a memorial gathering for Pak Chong-chol because it is the murderer which killed the patriotic student by torture. Furthermore, finding that its criminal murder of the patriotic student has been exposed to the world and that the people's voices of condemnation increase, the Chon Tu-hwan ring babbled about regret, sympathy, and the like.

The brutal Chon Tu-hwan ring has even blocked the memorial gatherings of the democratic forces and the masses of the people by bayonets. How can it perpetrate such a brutal act, even though it is a ring of brutal fascist maniacs? The Chon Tu-hwan ring is a fiendish group which has lost human consciousness and morals and is a beastly and barbarous group which has given up the road that human beings should seek.

There have been tyrants in the world who were notorious for their murderous acts, however, there have been no devils who killed a man and then blocked a memorial gathering for him.

The brutal act of blocking the national memorial services for Pak Chong-chol has shown the world that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is precisely the unprecedented group of fascist dictatorial maniacs and that the South Korean military fascist regime is a beast-like regime.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has described the memorial services for Pak Chong-chol as illegal in a bid to justify its new fascist frenzy. Furthermore, before perpetrating their outrageous suppression, rabble of the DJP and bosses of the puppet Ministry of Home Affairs, the puppet Ministry of Justice, and the puppet Ministry of Education unanimously branded the memorial services as an illegal collective act as an impure political rally.

Branding the memorial services as a revolution by violence, the puppet police headquarters has taken a special security alert measure and has driven all of the South Korean police forces numbering more than 100,000 to perpetrate a fascist raving.

We ask: How does it become an impure political rally, a revolution by violence, or a rally for uprising to hold memorial services mourning a patriotic student unjustly killed? Can't the South Korean people mourn their beloved sons after they have lost them? Can't they even shout their cries of indignation and resentment condemning the murderers? If you are afraid of these cries of indignation and resentment, why did you arrest the youth who was burning with patriotism and murder him by torture?

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's babbling about the memorial services for Pak Chong-chol is precisely an expression of the same sense of crisis of the rascals who have been isolated at home and abroad.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique rejected by the people due to flunkeyist treacherous acts against the compatriots, due to unprecedeted rule by torture and imprisonment, and due to other treacherous rule, has lost its reason to the extent that it has to wield knives even when only a few gather.

The barbarous suppression of memorial services is an impure political suppression which proceeds from the Chon Tu-hwan ring's maneuvers to change the current political situation confronting a constitutional revision to one favorable to it by launching a preemptive attack against the democratic forces which pose an obstacle to the DJP's plot to retain political power.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan and rabble of the DJP are frantically running wild to achieve a constitutional revision for the parliamentary cabinet system at any cost. They will not hesitate to declare an emergency measure or martial law by making a so-called grave decision, in case their maneuver fails.

The puppets' noisy clamor about the memorial service, branding it as a revolution by violence, an uprising, and the like, is a maneuver calculated to further intensify their suppression under the pretext of a revolution by violence, an uprising, and the like and to expedite their so-called grave decision, including a new coup d'etat, under the cover of defending their political system.

The mad dogs in Seoul, whose rule by bayonet has reached its limit, are perpetrating their last-ditch struggle. The Korean people are now seething with surging indignation against the fascist hangmen who have even viciously blocked peaceful memorial services for a patriotic student by mobilizing huge repressive armed forces. Holding memorial gatherings at their plants, offices, and houses, the South Korean people are renewing their firm determination to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan ring which has even blocked memorial services by wielding fascist clubs.

The South Korean people's indignation will erupt in the form of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democracy. The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring will not be able to escape ruin.

UNC LETTER: EXERCISE HAS NO AFFECT ON TALKS

SK090658 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] The UN Command has again stressed that the "Team Spirit" exercise is annual and does not affect North-South dialogue. In a letter sent to the senior member of the North Korean puppet side, who recently denounced "Team Spirit-87", Admiral Pendley, senior member of the UN Forces side to the MAC, said that "Team Spirit" is an annual exercise. Admiral Pendley reminded him that [the UNC] notified the North Korean puppet side of the exercise in advance and invited it to observe the exercise. The UN Command also stressed that "Team Spirit" has not affected North-South dialogue, and their assertion that dialogue cannot continue because of the exercise is groundless.

Pointing out that even though the UN Command invited [the North Koreans] to observe "Team Spirit" and will publicly conduct the exercise, the North Korean puppet side has not made their exercises public. Admiral Pendley said that the North Korean puppets are expected to conduct military exercises on a larger scale than last year.

On 28 January, the senior member of the North Korean puppet side sent a letter to the senior member of the UN Forces side denouncing "Team Spirit" as a preliminary war plan and one hindering North-South political and military talks.

11 N. KOREAN DEFECTORS END UP IN SOUTH KOREA

'Temporary Stay' in Taiwan

SK080027 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] Eleven north Korean defectors, who had been docked at a Japanese port for 24 days, arrived in Taipei, Republic of China [ROC], early Sunday (Feb. 8), the Foreign Ministry sources said quoting dispatches from the ROC capital.

They said that the 11 persons came to Taipei for "temporary stay" on the way to permanent settlement in a third country.

They said that the north Koreans had been notified, before coming to Taipei, of the fact that they have to leave for a third country shortly.

The north Koreans left the Japanese port of Tsuruga early Saturday by a Japanese Maritime Safety Agency [JMSA] patrol boat.

They arrived at the Japanese Air Force Base of Miho, Dotori prefecture, at around 3 p.m. Saturday and got on a JMSA YS-11 propeller plane.

The plane landed at Naha Airport, Okinawa, at 6:30 p.m. They left Naha at 10:08 p.m. and arrived here at 0:25 a.m. Sunday.

Arrival at Kimpo Airport

SK081453 Seoul YONHAP in English 1443 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 8 (YONHAP) -- Eleven North Korean defectors arrived in Seoul from Taipei Sunday evening, 24 days after they reached the Japanese coast aboard small partly disabled fishing boat. The North Koreans, six men and five women of the same family, came here aboard a Korean airplane in less than 24 hours since they arrived in Taipei.

The North Korean defectors left the Japanese port of Tsuruga early Saturday and arrived in Taipei later in the day aboard a Japanese Coastguard plane via Okinawa. The North Koreans had been reportedly notified, before coming to Taipei, of the fact that they would be allowed to enter Taiwan for temporary stay on the way to permanent settlement in a third country.

The group led by Kim Man-chol, 47 a physician, left the North Korean port of Chongjin Jan. 15 and drifted into the western Japanese port of Fukui five days later after one of the boat's engines failed. They told Japanese officials they wanted to go to a "warmer" or "southern" country. Japan, which normally does not grant political asylum, kept the North Koreans under "protective custody" in the western port of Tsuruga while trying to arrange their settlement in a warm, southern country.

In an interview with South Korean officials on Jan. 28, Kim said that most of his family members including himself wanted to settle in South Korea, but his brother-in-law objected the idea for fear that North Korean regime might retaliate against their relatives in North Korea.

A South Korean Foreign Ministry source said Sunday that Kim's eldest brother-in-law, Choe Chong-sang, was opposed to going to South Korea until the last moment, but he was at long last persuaded by other family members to back off.

Airport Press Conference

SK081556 Seoul YONHAP in English 1545 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] Seoul, Feb 8 (YONHAP) -- Kim Man-chol, who led the defection of his 10 family members from North Korea, said that he had long before planned to flee from North Korea because he thought the communist regime would eventually fall apart.

"North Korea's policy is ostensibly for the betterment of the people, but the country is impoverished," Kim said in a press conference at Kimpo International Airport shortly after the North Korean defectors arrived there from Taipei aboard a Korean air plane.

Kim said he could hardly seize any opportunity to flee North Korea, but the moment came on the night of Jan. 15 when he was to be on duty aboard the 50-ton Chongjin-ho for patrolling. At the time of the defection, Kim said he had no idea of exactly where to go, but only hoping to sail to a warm southern country. Kim said he and most of his family members elected to go to South Korea only after they were interviewed by a South Korean consul a couple of days after they reached Tsuruga port. All what they knew about South Korea was an image of a country plagued by poverty, and poor people like "beggars," the 47-year-old Kim told reporters.

Kim, dressed in business suit with a garland around his neck, looked somewhat haggard, and his family members sitting behind him appeared tense while cameramen were shooting their cameras and hordes of reporters were bustling to cover the dramatic scene.

Meanwhile, the Kim Hyung-su, spokesman for South Korean Foreign Ministry, said in a statement that the North Koreans were interviewed by South Korean officials after they arrived in Taipei, and that all of the family members agreed after consultation to "start new life in South Korea." "the government will do all it can to help them lead free and happy lives in South Korea," Kim said.

'Massive Rally' Planned

SK090348 Seoul YONHAP in English 0335 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 9 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's Anti-Communist League plans to hold a massive rally soon to welcome the 11 North Korean defectors who arrived in Seoul Sunday night, league officials said Monday. Kim Man-chul, a North Korean doctor, and his family flew into Seoul from Taipei, where they made a 20-hour stopover.

"After they see life in South Korea with their own eyes and adapt themselves to life here, we will hold a big rally to welcome them," said Kim Ku-pu, chief of the league's general Affairs Department.

Meanwhile, Kim Sang-hyop, president of the Korea National Red Cross, heartily welcome the North Korean defectors. Kim expressed his gratitude to all South Koreans for their support in bringing them here and to the South Korean Government for its swift actions. He also thanked the Japanese Government and Red Cross and the Taiwanese Government for helping the North Koreans come to Seoul in accordance with international practices.

The Central Council for the People From the Five Provinces in North Korea (a South Korean organization comprising former residents of the provinces) also expressed a warm welcome to the Kim family. In a statement, the council said that the defection of the Kim family proved the superiority of South Korea's system over that of North Korea. It said that North Koreans, suffering from the oppression of the communist regime should follow the courage of the Kim family, who escaped North Korea at the risk of their lives.

Meanwhile, informed sources said that the Taiwanese Government informed the South Korean Government on Sunday afternoon of its intention to send the North Koreans to Seoul. Since the defectors agreed on their destination, Taiwanese authorities may have determined that there was no need to hold them in Taipei, a temporary stopover, for a long time, according to the source.

Air Force Maj. Yi Wung-pyong, former North Korean Air Force Captain who defected to South Korea aboard a MIG jet three years ago, attended a meeting with South Korean officials and the Kim family in Taiwan. He was a great help in persuading the defectors to choose South Korea as their final destination, the sources said.

In the meeting, the defectors showed a keen interest in life in South Korea and the South Korean Government's support for their resettlement here, they said. They decided to come to South Korea after it was confirmed that Taiwan has not traditionally allowed foreign defectors to settle there and that Southeast Asian countries could not accept them, they added.

Japan To Return Boat to DPRK

SK090336 Seoul YONHAP in English 0326 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 8 (YONHAP) -- The Japanese Government plans to turn over to North Korea the Chongjin-ho, the 50-ton boat that took 11 North Korean defectors to the western port city of Tsugura, a Japanese Foreign Ministry source said Sunday. The source said that the Japanese Government will negotiate details of the delivery through a third country or an international organization, such as the Red Cross, because Tokyo and Japan do not have diplomatic relations. [as received] According to another Japanese Government source, Japan is likely to negotiate with North Korea through China, with which both countries have diplomatic ties.

Japanese authorities will not allow North Korea to come to Japan to retrieve the boat, but a Japanese Maritime Safety Agency patrol boat may tug the Chongjin-ho to the open sea before returning it to North Koreans, the source said.

POLICE SQUELCH RALLY OVER STUDENT'S DEATH

Actions in Seoul

SK080109 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Feb 87 pp 1, 3

[Text] The nationwide joint memorial gatherings slated for yesterday for a university student who died from police torture 24 days ago were virtually stymied due to tight police barricades.

Tightly-guarded police blockades provoked clashes between riot police firing tear gas bombs and those who attempted to take part in the Myongdong gathering at many places in the capital city.

Thousands of people tried to break through the police blockades to head for the Myongdong Roman Catholic Cathedral, the center for the nation's 2.3 million Catholics.

They were thwarted by the riot police armed with various anti-demonstration gear, who were deployed to every strategic point in the capital city.

The joint memorial service at the Myongdong Cathedral was foiled. Only the mass was held in an orderly and peaceful atmosphere for one hour with the attendance of about 50 Catholic priests, 800 nuns and 200 believers, all wearing black mourning ribbons. Some dissident members were also on hand. They sneaked into the premises on Friday and stayed there overnight.

The priests, nuns and other participants were allowed through the thick police barricades to the Cathedral.

But dissident leaders, Presbyterian Church ministers, human rights group members and other people in general were strictly banned from approaching the Cathedral. Some opposition political members and dissident leaders, including Kim Tae-chun and Kim Yong-sam, were confined to their homes.

Clashes took place intermittently at scattered locations of the capital city beginning at around 1 p.m. when people attempted to approach the Myongdong memorial site which was sealed off by the police.

They protested the police actions including firing tear gas at them. At some places, they hurled rocks and firebombs in return. A police truck caught fire, but the flame was put out shortly by a fire engine nearby. A firebomb was also reported to have been thrown towards a police box, which unfortunately escaped being burnt down.

Other demonstrations took place near Midopa Department Store, City Hall, Mukyo-dong, Kwangkyo, Ulchi-ro, Toegae-ro and other downtown areas.

Heavily manned barricades were set up along the streets and intersections in downtown Seoul to drive away any demonstrators.

Around 557 people, mostly students, were taken by police for having taken part in the violent protests across the country as of yesterday evening. About 200 of them were placed under custody in Seoul, 130 in Pusan, about 100 in Kwangju and others in various large cities.

Upon being fired at with tear gas bombs, the demonstrators dispersed, moved to other locations and regrouped to stage demonstrations elsewhere, chanting anti-government slogans such as "Bring Back Pak Chon-chol to Us" and "Down with the Military Dictatorship."

Tens of demonstrators and riot policemen were reported injured in the clashes. The number of casualties is yet to be reported in detail.

According to reports from provincial regions, the memorial gatherings in Pusan, Kwangju and Taejon were also held with only a limited number of priests, nuns and believers attending.

The police troops manned all roads and alleys to discourage people from heading for the Taegak Temple in Pusan, YMCA in Kwangju and also YMCA in Taegu, where the meetings were planned to mourn the death of the Seoul National University junior.

Actions in Provincial Cities

SK080140 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Feb 87 p 3

[Text] Pusan (YONHAP) -- Memorial services scheduled in 20 provincial cities for Pak Chong-chol yesterday were also thwarted as riot policemen, firing tear gas and wielding clubs, turned away people from service sites.

Hundreds of opposition politicians dissident figures and student activists sporadically tried to infiltrate police barricades and checkpoints into the memorial sites but in vain.

They were briefly turned back and dispersed by thousands of policemen in full combat gear who outnumbered them.

As in Seoul, police in the cities have taken thorough steps to block the memorial service.

Fierce clashes between riot police and hundreds of ralliers were reported in Pusan and Kwangju after the police blocked a memorial service for Pak.

Police led away at least 131 people in Pusan and 102 more in Kwangju for trying to attend the services in defiance of a police order banning street protests.

Twenty more people were taken into custody by police in Taegu for similar charges.

In Pusan, thousands of people tried to make their way through police lines to the Taigak-sa Temple, the announced service site, shortly after noon but were briefly pushed back by riot police.

In addition to this, a platoon of riot policemen took positions around the offices of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) and dissident organizations.

They checked identities of visitors to the places and kept anyone from bringing in hand-held loudspeakers, and leaflets publicizing the memorial services.

Police, armed with court's search warrants, searched the temple and offices of two NKDP members near the site and seized placards, leaflets, wooden sticks and others feared to be used for violence.

In Kwangju, some 700 people violently clashed with riot police after the police foiled their scheme to hold a memorial service.

The protestors attacked a police substation in downtown Chungjang-no with about 10 gasoline bombs and bricks around 3:20 p.m. but the building escaped damage. All of its windows and doors were covered with wire mesh.

In Taegu, hundreds of NKDP members and college student activists tried to break through a police cordon but police easily pushed them back and dispersed them by 4 p.m.

In Masan, some 100 college students briefly staged a street demonstration near the scheduled memorial site after police sealed off the site and foiled a memorial service for Pak.

Yi Min-u's Statement

SK080137 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] Rep. Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NDP), yesterday delivered an address in memory of Pak Chong-chol, in which he called for a national campaign for the promotion of human rights and culmination of torture.

Yi's memorial statement was read by lawmakers of the NDP at rallies scattered around the streets of Seoul, Pusan and Kwangju.

Yi was originally scheduled to deliver his address at Myondong Cathedral, but he was unable to enter the cathedral because of police blockade.

He claimed in the statement, "Torture is an inhumane and uncivilized means of maintaining the existence of a dictatorial government."

"Accordingly, the people's demand for the elimination of torture is an expression of their hope for the termination of the dictatorial rule," Yi said.

Yi went on to say that his party would intensify its struggle to disclose the truth behind the death of Pak, who was a Seoul National University Student, and other torture incidents, which have taken place since the birth of the current Fifth Republic Government.

He also called upon government authorities to work out a legal and institutional apparatus for the promotion of human rights.

Yi charged that the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) tried to cover up the torture incident involving Pak by suggesting the formation of an "ineffective" human rights body within the Assembly.

He then called upon the government to show its intention in clearer terms with respect to the elimination of torture.

Yi emphasized, "We must channel our efforts, which have been turned toward democratization, into the campaign for the restoration of human rights and the banishment of torture."

Kim Yong-sam's Statement

SK080138 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] Kim Yong-sam, permanent advisor to the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NDP] yesterday denounced government authorities over their "violent action to deter a peaceful memorial service for Pak Chong-chol."

He said that he could not but deplore along with the people the government's confinement of "democratic figures" to their homes to prevent them from attending the rally.

Kim himself has been prevented from leaving his house in Sangdo-doing since Friday evening.

The NDP leader told reporters at his house, cordoned off by police troops: "We will hold another rally to disclose police torture cases and will set a certain period as a mourning period for the death of Pak."

However, he stressed that the NDP should take initiatives in organizing second or third rallies because it has a nationwide network and is a responsible political party.

Saturday's rally was mainly promoted by dissident groups with the help of the NDP.

Kim Tai-chung, who was also put under house detention, said, "Even if the memorial rally is foiled by government authorities, events to mourn and protest the death of Pak will be held continuously in the days to come."

Meanwhile, NDP spokesman Kim Tae-nyong claimed early in the morning that the government is violating the law by obstructing rituals like the memorial service.

In a statement, he claimed that the government action violates Article 158 of the Criminal Code, which provides that those who obstruct funeral services, religious services and sermons shall face punishment of up to three years in jail.

DJP SEEKS TALKS WITH OPPOSITION PARTIES

SK090651 Seoul YONHAP in English 0636 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 9 (YONHAP) — The Korean political situation is expected to remain stalemated for some time in the wake of the aborted memorial rally for a student activist tortured to death last month. Rallies in Seoul and major provincial cities organized by the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party and dissident organizations in memory of the late Pak Chong-chol, a Seoul National University student, were thwarted Saturday afternoon by the government, which took resolute steps to prevent them from being staged.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party and the opposition party are groping for ways to break the impasse, but they are unlikely to resume dialogue for the time being because of their differing positions. The government party plans to hold meetings of high-ranking government and party officials to discuss ways to bring the political situation back to normal. Meanwhile, the opposition party will hold a series of similar meetings, including one between party adviser Kim Yong-sam and dissident leader Kim Tae-chung, to discuss strengthening its offensive, emphasizing ways to improve human rights.

The ruling party, in an effort to persuade the opposition to return to the task of revising the constitution, plans to press for a meeting of representatives of the three major parties and other channels of dialogue with the opposition party, a ruling party source said Monday.

If the opposition party continues to take politics to the streets and refuses to return to the political arena, the ruling party is expected to try to revise the constitution by itself, concluding that the opposition camp has given up on reaching an agreement through negotiations, the source said.

DJP TO RENEW EFFORTS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

SK080135 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party decided yesterday to intensify efforts to shift the nation's political emphasis back to constitutional reform.

In order to ease tensions triggered by the foiled opposition rally, the government party will also seek new contacts with the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

A party official said a consultation meeting is planned for today between the party and the government to discuss ways of coping with present political developments.

In an effort to refocus political attention on the constitutional issue, the ruling party will also seek to arrange a meeting of leaders of the three major political parties.

The official said the contemplated meeting will be possible when National Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong returns from an overseas tour around the middle of this month.

In a meeting of its key officeholders, the DJP decided to continue to seek dialogue with the opposition.

The DJP lawmakers agreed, however, that any attempts by the opposition to hold "illegal" mass gathering should be blocked.

They also urged the opposition NKDP to stop "out-of-parliament struggles" immediately, while calling for an early resumption of negotiations on constitutional reform.

The main opposition party said, however, that it will try "again" to hold a "memorial rally" over the recent torture death of a university student.

Taking note of the different stances, observers said aftershocks of yesterday's foiled rally will be felt for a considerable period of time.

DJP secretary general Yi Chun-ku said, "The DJP will endeavor, until the last moment, to realize constitutional reform by consensus."

Priority at this time should be given to resuming the operation of the Special Constitution Revision Committee in the National Assembly, he said.

Yi suggested that the ruling and opposition parties might agree to open a special Assembly session this month.

"We are now carefully studying whether to call the Assembly into session," he said.

The main opposition NKDP decided to launch struggles both in and out of the parliament.

Party floor leader Kim Hyon-kyu said he will contact ruling DJP lawmakers next week over the proposed convening of a full parliamentary session.

Meanwhile, opposition leader Kim Yong-sam told reporters that he would push for another mass rally.

Party sources said, however, there will be disputes within the party over the attempt to hold another mass gathering.

PRIME MINISTER NO RETURNS FROM EUROPEAN TOUR

SK070044 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister No Sin-yong returned home yesterday afternoon after a 16-day tour of the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Denmark and Italy.

During his visit, No had a series of talks with the leaders of those countries on bilateral economic cooperation and regional security.

At Kimpo International Airport, No said the European leaders expressed the hope that the 1988 Seoul Olympics will become a great global festival with the participation of all nations, regardless of their ideological differences.

He said his visit to Europe was aimed at expanding cooperation with the European Community, a goal to which President Chon Tu-hwan paved the way through his visit to Britain, West Germany, France and Belgium last April.

He said he agreed with the European leaders that measures are needed to enhance economic cooperation between Korea and their countries.

They described Korea's 12 percent net economic growth last year as a "miracle," he said.

Businessmen who accompanied the prime minister contracted a substantial amount of commercial transactions as well as exchanging views on joint investment in capital and technology.

HENG SAMRIN RECEIVES LPDR, SRV GENERALS

BK081621 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 8 -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [PRPK] and State Council president, received in Phnom Penh yesterday the Vietnamese and Lao delegations during the annual meeting of the heads of the general political departments of the Indochinese armies.

Sr. Lt. Gen. Nguyen Quyet, head of the General Political Department of the Vietnam People's Army, and Sr. Lt. Gen. Osakan, head of the Lao General Political Department of the Lao People's Army, expressed their pleasure over the great and all-sided achievements won by the Kampuchean people and Army in recent years under the leadership of the PRPK.

President Heng Samrin valued highly the results of the annual meeting of the heads of the general political departments of the Kampuchean, Lao and Vietnamese Armies, as well as the militant solidarity among the three fraternal armies. He brought out the great achievements in all fields recorded by the Kampuchean people, including the quick and stable growth of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army.

Heng Samrin thanked the parties, governments and peoples of Vietnam and Laos and the other fraternal socialist countries for their great and wholehearted assistance to the revival and development of Kampuchea. He took this opportunity to lay bare the sinister designs of the Chinese expansionists who were colluding with the U.S. imperialists to divide and weaken the revolution of the three Indochinese countries. "The Armies of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos," Heng Samrin stressed, "must become a vanguard force in their respective national defence and construction, and in the building of the solidarity and special militant alliance between the three nations."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MEETING

6 Feb 12th Session

BK061350 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1116 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 6 -- In its third-day sitting Wednesday, the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea heard the reports on the activities of its commissions for cultural and social affairs and for economic affairs and appropriation.

It also heard a report of the State Council on the creation of a new province "Banteay Meanchey", the draft statement of the National Assembly supporting the appeal made on Nov. 19, 1986 by the USSR Supreme Soviet to all legislative organizations and peoples the world over, and other reports concerning Kampuchean internal affairs. In the afternoon, the deputies had a closed door debate.

7 Feb Morning Session

BK070537 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 7 Feb 87

[Text] On the morning of 7 February, the PRK's National Assembly continued its 12th session in accordance with the agenda. On the fourth day of this session, members of the National Assembly continued their lively debate on a number of major issues to promote and advance the national economy, particularly the four economic spearheads set out at the party's fifth congress.

The meeting exchanged and drew good experiences from various constituencies aimed at further improving the people's living standards and contributing to restoring and building a new socialist economic base. The session adjourned at 1100 and will resume at 1400 this afternoon.

7 Feb Afternoon Session

BK071359 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Feb 87

[Text] On the afternoon of 7 February the 12th session of the PRK's 1st National Assembly resumed its work activety as scheduled.

All members of the National Assembly listened attentively to the addresses by deputies for Ratanakiri, Stung Treng, Mondolkiri, Kratie, Pursat, Battambang, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, Kompong Thom, and Kompong Chhnang constituencies. After the addresses, all members of the National Assembly expressed great joy and satisfaction over the brilliant achievements made by the Cambodian people throughout the country in the national defense and construction on the road toward socialism. The session adjourned at 1500 and will resume its work on the morning of 8 February.

8 Feb Morning Session

BK080518 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] On the morning of 8 February, the PRK's First National Assembly busily continued its work as planned in the agenda.

On the fifth day of this session, members of the Assembly attentively listened to reports by representatives from Kompong Speu, Kampot, Prey Veng, Takeo, Svay Rieng, Kompong Cham, Kompong Som, Koh Kong, Kandal, and Phnom Penh constituencies. The Assembly members also heard explanations from various state institutions relating to questions of some constituency representatives in a spirit of solidarity and unity in a common goal, namely to defend and build the fatherland step by step through stages toward socialism. The session adjourned at 1100 and will resume its work at 1400.

8 Feb Afternoon Session

BK081405 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] In the afternoon of 8 February, the 12th session of the PRK's 1st National Assembly busily continued its work in accordance with the agenda.

All members of the National Assembly listened attentively to explanations from various state institutions relating to questions from some constituency representatives in a spirit of solidarity and unity with a common goal of defending and building the Cambodian fatherland toward socialism. The session adjourned at 1700 and will resume its work on 9 February.

Meeting Ends 9 Feb

BK090611 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] At 0800 on 9 February, at the Office of the National Assembly, the PRK National Assembly concluded its 12th session in an atmosphere of closest unity and a unanimous spirit after working busily for the past 5 days with fruitful and brilliant results.

Presiding over the ceremony were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State, and assembly member for Phnom Penh constituency; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee; chairman of the National Assembly and the KUFNCD National Council, and assembly member for Prey Veng constituency; Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Central Committee's Control Commission, vice chairman of the Council of State, and assembly member for Phnom Penh constituency; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and assembly member for Preah Vihear constituency; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and assembly member for Kandal constituency; Comrade Men Sam-An, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Central Committee's Organization Commission, and assembly member for Battambang constituency; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, and assembly member for Kompong Cham constituency; Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly and the KUFNCD National Council, and assembly member for Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey constituency; Comrade Nu Beng, vice chairman of the National Assembly and assembly member for Ratanakiri constituency; Comrade Beng Ren, member of the provisional party committee of Kratie Province, chairman of the provincial committee, and assembly member for Kratie constituency. Also attending were many foreign and national guests.

At the conclusion of the session, the National Assembly unanimously adopted every resolution relating to the situation and immediate tasks of our country, particularly the National Assembly's statement supporting the appeal of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet to parliaments and people the world over. The National Assembly adopted the decisions relating to the setting up of the Nationalities Commission; the appointment of Comrade Chheng Phon as a member of the National Assembly's Legal Committee; the decision on the targets and tasks of the 1987 socio-economic rehabilitation plan; the decision on the account settlement of the 1985 state budget; the decision on the implementation of financial tasks and state budget in 1986 and the targets for 1987; the decision on the ratification of the decree appointing three ministers; the decision on the ratification of the decree-law on setting up the office of the minister for control; and the decision on the ratification of the decree-law creating Banteay Meanchey Province.

Comrade Chea Sim made a speech closing the session. He highly appreciated the active efforts of the legislative institution in fulfilling its noble task, thus gladdening the hearts of the electorate and increasing their trust in our new regime. Comrade Chea Sim also said that upon returning to their localities, the National Assembly calls on all Assembly members to report to the people the outcome of the session so that they can clearly realize the situation and tasks of our revolution and can actively take part in the cause of defending and building our beloved fatherland.

This ceremony concluded at 0930 when Comrade Chea Sim signed all the documents.

SPK DETAILS RICE PLANTING AT END OF JANUARY

BK070647 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1133 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Feb (SPK) -- By the end of January, peasants throughout Cambodia had transplanted more than 59,700 hectares of dry season rice, including almost 50 percent of intensive rice, representing 37 percent of the plan.

Kompong Speu, some 50 km west of Phnom Penh, is the first province to fulfill its plan of 1,500 hectares of IR-36 strain. For their part, Takeo and Kandal Provinces had planted 14,073 hectares and 13,891 hectares, or respectively 38 and 37 percent of their plan.

With the assistance of local authorities, many waterworks have been either built or repaired. Motorized pumps, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, and so on, have been provided to peasants to promote the dry season rice production.

VONADK: DISTRICT SEAT IN KOMPONG THOM ATTACKED

BK090145 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 8 Feb 87

[From the "Daily Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Kompong Thom battlefield: On the night of 1 February our National Army, in cooperation with the people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers, attacked Sandan district seat and dismantled the Vietnamese administrative system along Stoeng Sen River from the district seat down to O Thnaot village in Ngorn commune.

The attack was launched in two prongs: The first prong attacked the defense line protecting Sandan District West of Stoeng Sen River and moved toward the district office, while the second prong attacked and dismantled the Vietnamese administrative system west of Stoeng Sen River from the district seat down to O Thnaot village.

After a 15-minute battle, we gained complete control over these two prongs. We killed five and wounded five Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroyed two B-40's, an M-79, two AK's, three barracks, and some war materiel; seized two AK's; and liberated seven villages: Tang Krasau, Acha Peou, Krabei Prey, Rumlung, Sophi, Trep, and O Thnaot. We also freed five village and commune militiamen. [passage omitted]

CONVENING OF 2D FRONT CONGRESS ANNOUNCED

BK090442 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 8 Feb 87

[17 January resolution issued by LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau]

[Text] Thanks to our country's special characteristics prevailing during the previous period of the national-democratic revolution and in the current period of socialist revolution, our party has always regarded the unity among the people of all ethnic minorities, strata, and religions and the strength of the national united front based on the worker-peasant alliance under the party's leadership as one of the factors deciding the success of the revolution in our country.

The Fourth LPRP Congress resolutions also clearly state that we must attach special importance to and promote and develop the role of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] in mustering, uniting, and mobilizing the people of all ethnic minorities, strata, and all religions to effect unity among the various nationalities and enable them to bring into full play the tradition of heroism, effectively implement the party and state's line and policies, smash all enemy divisive schemes, and contribute to defending the country and building socialism.

To execute the Fourth LPRP Congress resolutions, the party Central Committee Political Bureau has decided on the following:

1. To prepare for the second congress of the LFNC at the end of the 2d quarter of 1987. The objectives and expected requirements of this congress are to review and evaluate the construction and consolidation work and activities of the LFNC over the past 10 years, particularly those following the first congress; to sum up lessons on the front's work in our country during the new period of the revolution; to adopt amendments to the LFNC's program of action in the period of transition to socialism; to define the tasks and goals of the front to be executed from now until 1990; and to elect the second Central Executive Committee of the front through congresses at various levels in order to consolidate and renovate the organizational structure of the front from the grass-roots level up. The congress will also educate, train, and heighten the front's consciousness and spirit of loving the country and socialism; raise the perception of its role and status in the new period of the revolution; mobilize everyone to strengthen unity, strive to carry out two strategic tasks -- to defend the country and build socialism, and to contribute to triumphantly fulfilling the second 5-year state plan.

2. To enable the congress to proceed fruitfully, we must effectively prepare the following work: We must combine the all-people political courses with the study and understanding of the Fourth LPRP Congress resolutions in order to educate and train all front members to understand the party's line and policies and the front's role, status, and tasks; try to prepare the front's draft political report and its program of action so that they can be ready for study and discussion at the grass roots during the political courses; prepare components to ensure the election of the front's executive committees at various levels, particularly of the front's second Central Executive Committee; broaden and muster the mainstay and progressive front members representing the unity among all ethnic minorities, strata, and religions, and effectively ensuring party leadership; and enthusiastically propagate and mobilize all-people revolutionary emulation campaigns in which the front at all levels must assume a positive role aimed at implementing the 1987 state plan. In holding the front's congresses at all levels, we must ensure their contents and form. We must avoid extravagance, be solemn, and not excessively emphasize form.

3. The party Central Committee Political Bureau has assigned Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, the responsibility of directly guiding the preparatory work for the congress. The Central Committee of the front organization will be the staff organization directly assisting Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit in preparing work in 11 respects. The Office of the LPRP Central Committee, the Office of the Council of Ministers, and various branches of work and localities concerned must provide positive support and assistance to ensure the fine success of the congress.

The party Central Committee Secretariat must follow up, advise, and regularly guide the preparatory work. The provincial and municipal party committees must work out plans and assign responsible persons, based on the spirit of this resolution, to guide and lead the front committees in their respective localities to effectively carry out congresses.

Vientiane, 17 January 1987

General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau

PASASON CONDEMS U.S. NUCLEAR TEST IN NEVADA

BK061345 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 6 Feb 87

[PASASON 6 February commentary: "The Challenge to Mankind"]

[Text] According to foreign reports, on 4 February the United States conducted its first nuclear test of 1987 in Nevada. This nuclear explosion is not only a manifestation of President Reagan's statement to the U.S. Congress in late January in which he clearly announced his determination not to respect the SALT-II treaty and to persist in the "Star Wars" program, but also an insult to all mankind's earnest aspirations and urgent requirements for peace, for the elimination of the threat of nuclear weapons, and for a world without mass-killing weapons or violence. This is clearly demonstrated by the world public opinion supporting the stand and constructive and principled peace proposals advanced by the Soviet Union and by the progressive and peace-loving people in the world demanding that the United States follow the example set by the Soviet Union with regard to its cessation of nuclear testing.

For more than 18 months nuclear testing has not taken place on Soviet territory, whereas the United States has conducted nuclear tests on 24 occasions and has just exploded the twenty-fifth a few days ago. During this period, in addition to unilaterally halting its nuclear testing, the Soviet Union has made every effort to create favorable conditions for the advance toward the path of promoting peace and ensuring international security in order to save mankind from the holocaust of a nuclear war. Nevertheless, it is regrettable that the United States has responded by increasing its 1987 military budget to more than \$300 billion, the majority of which is for the "Star Wars" program. A few days ago, it conducted its first nuclear test of 1987. This is not only a challenge to the good intentions and constructive peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, but has also caused extensive concern among various nations throughout the world.

The spokesman of a mass organization named U.S. Peace Test said a massive demonstration against U.S. nuclear testing would be staged near the Nevada test site on 4 February. (Antonio Stefan Perez), secretary general of the Office for Nuclear Prohibition in Latin America, said that various Latin American countries cannot survive amid the frenzied arms race. (Hitiro Moritashi), chairman of the Presidium of the Hiroshima council of various circles for uniting victims of atomic bombs, said that Washington's recent nuclear test is a challenge to mankind and an attempt to step up the arms race.

On the same occasion, the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace issued a statement condemning U.S. nuclear testing, emphasizing that this nuclear test is an insult to world opinion and a direct provocation to the Soviet Union's nuclear moratorium.

The Lao people as well as various progressive and peace-loving nations in the world solemnly condemn Washington's adventurous step and demand that the United States and its allies respond to the urgent requirements of the world's people for an end to the arms race. The Lao people once again reiterate their complete support for the highly responsible attitude and tireless efforts of the Soviet Union in its struggle for peace and against the arms race and for the prevention of the nuclear militarization in space and the total elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of this century.

SALI VONGKHAMSAO RECEIVES POLISH DELEGATION

BK091106 Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Vientiane, February 9 (KPL) -- Sali Vongkhamsao, Political Bureau member of the LPRP, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, received here on Feb. 7, the economic delegation of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee led by the deputy-head of its Economic Commission, Kzyztof Chinowsky.

At the warm and cordial talk, the two sides expressed their profound satisfaction over the development of the friendly relations between the two countries. They also wished that these bilateral relations and cooperation will be continually strengthened.

Present on this occasion were Khamsai Souphanouvong, alternate number of the party CC, and deputy head of the offices of the party CC and the Council of Ministers, and Marian Fronczek, Polish ambassador to the Lao PDR.

The Polish delegation arrived here on Feb. 7 for a week long visit to the Lao PDR. During its stay here the delegation will exchange with the Lao side views on the economic construction which will serve to further promoting the all-round long term cooperation between the two countries based on mutual interest.

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES PRC NPC VICE CHAIRMAN

BK071115 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Vice Chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Rong Yiren and his delegation, accompanied by PRC Ambassador Zhang Dewei and Trairong Suwannakhiri, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives Affairs and an MP from Songkhla, paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon at Government House at 1000 today on the occasion of Rong's visit to Thailand 5-14 February.

Also attending the meeting were Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general to the prime minister; deputy government spokesman Montri Chenwitkan; and Wichai Inphochai, an economic advisor to Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun.

The NPC vice chairman said that the purpose of his visit to Thailand is to discuss investment business and to develop economic and trade relations with Thailand. He said that China now has an open-door policy to gain experience from other countries. China also wants to see cooperation among developing countries; there will be peace in the world if all countries are prosperous.

On the occasion, the prime minister expressed his hope that the NPC vice chairman's visit to Thailand will further develop Thai-Chinese relations in many fields because Rong Yiren has an important role in investment in China as he is chairman of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation.

THAI ARMY WANTS EQUIPMENT AT 'FRIENDLY PRICE'

BK070211 Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 Feb 87 p 3

[By Phongsak Sisot]

[Text] The Royal Thai Army needs about 4,000-5,000 GMC trucks to modernize the infantry. It also plans to purchase tanks from a friendly country at a "friendly price."

The plans were revealed by Deputy Army Chief-of-Staff Lt Gen Suchinda Khraprayun in a speech delivered to members of the National Security Psychology Institute at the main convention hall of the National Defence College on Wiphawadi Rangsit Highway on the last day of a two-day seminar.

Lt Gen Suchinda also warned that the Vietnamese army may spring a surprise offensive against Thailand this year despite all the odds against its success. "This scenario cannot be ruled out because the Vietnamese may go crazy under the present situation where it is an underdog when it comes to international politics," said the deputy chief-of-staff who added that the army had to be prepared for such an unlikely event.

He said that the real sign of the Vietnamese being in a difficult position in international politics could be seen from Hanoi's flurry of activities to seek negotiations with the other side.

Touching on the army programme to modernize its forces while cutting back on personnel, Lt Gen Suchinda said that the army needs about 4,000-5,000 one-ton GMT trucks to enhance the mobility of the infantry troops but it does not have the budget to buy the trucks.

The army, he said, did not take it lying down and last year in particular, under Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut's leadership, it was able to acquire 30 artillery guns and about 20,000-30,000 rounds of artillery cartridges from a friendly country free of charge.

It would have required the army to spend up to about 3,0000 million baht to purchase the weaponry, he added.

"The next project is to procure tanks from the friendly country at only 10 per cent of the market price," he said.

Earlier reports have it that China has provided artillery parts and munition free of charge to the RTA [Royal Thai Army] and has offered to seek tanks at low prices.

Lt Gen Suchinda said that official regulations were a stumbling block to an early procurement of the tanks. "They wanted us to make a down payment of 25 per cent but we just could not afford to comply with their demand," he said, without elaborating.

The army officer said that the RTA is still short of artillery cartridges for routine defence proposes and it needs a budget of about 4,000-5,000 million baht to buy them.

Military strategists have said that a standard army needs to have a reserve stockpile of artillery munition that will be sufficient to sustain its defences in the event of an all-out invasion for 15-20 days. The army needs a budget of 4,000-5,000 million baht to build such a stockpile, according to the deputy chief-of-staff.

He also compared the military muscles of Thailand and Vietnam to stress the necessity for the modernization of the Thai armed forces.

The comparison between Vietnam and Thailand is as follows: 1,000:200-300 tanks; 1,000:200-300 aircraft; 700,000:100,000 regular troops; and 3 million: 500,000-600,000 reservists.

As a result, the Thai military strategists believe that one way to make up for the imbalance is to adopt the so-called total defence strategy under which both civilians and soldier have to join force to fight the enemy, according to Lt Gen Suchinda.

Despite the obvious military edge over Thailand, Vietnam is still not ready to invade the country because Hanoi has not yet gained total control over Kampuchea. Instead, he said, Vietnam will likely be at the receiving end in the event of an attack.

"Vietnam should realize that it has spent up to eight years now waging a war in a country with a population of only four to five millions to do so, it is very difficult to occupy a bigger country with a population of up to 40-50 million," he said.

He said that the Vietnamese would wast abundant resources in maintaining a constant flow of logistic supply on very long routes if it decided to attack Thailand

However, he said that Hanoi may be forced by political circumstances to spring a surprise offensive against Thailand. "We will not lower our guards and in such a scenario, we will pursue the philosophy that the best defence is offence," he said.

He said that it would take about three years for the RTA to realize its modernization programme.

COLUMNIST CRITICIZES U.S. DIPLOMATS' TALKS WITH MPS

BK081605 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 7 Feb 87 p 3

["Report" column by Chen Charik: "Beware of Interference by a Great Friend"]

[Text] U.S. Envoy's Secretary Invites MP's for Lunch; Discuss Politics. This 2-deck headline in the 4 February SIAM RAT page 3 may appear to be an ordinary news item not of interest to some people or politicians, because it is usual for politicians to be invited to a party, which they consider an honor. In fact, many Thai politicians, especially MP's, have accepted with pleasure invitations extended by U.S. Government organizations to visit the United States from time to time. They mix openly with U.S. Embassy officials without fear of having any negative image from their colleagues.

By etiquette, politicians accept with honor invitations to diplomatic parties and thus in a way they further strengthen mutual friendship. Besides, it is a good opportunity for them to exchange views generally as well as compliments. Moreover, if the host is from a superpower like the United States, Thai politicians will have a chance to convince the U.S. ambassador to regard Thailand as a friend, to avoid doing anything which may hinder Thailand's political and economic policies, and to support the economy of Thailand which has been its friend for a long time so that it can develop its economy smoothly. More importantly, they could call on superpowers, including the United States, to be jointly and seriously responsible for the economic development, to reduce military tension, and to create peace in this region.

Frankly, if there is a chance, they should tell the U.S. ambassador that it is time the United States repent and pay last tribute to the people who were killed in the wars caused by the superpowers and to bring in modern technology to help the people in this region as a compensation for their great losses.

As for the 3 February party, Philip Mayhew, secretary to the U.S. ambassador, invited Uthai Phimchaichon, Progressive Party leader and an MP for Chon Buri; Mrs Yenchit Raphiphat, a Prachakon Thai Party MP for Bangkok; and Samphan Paenphat, a Democrat Party MP for Nakhon Si Thammarat to meet at the secretary's house. Also attending the party were Franklin P. Huddle, U.S. consul in Songkhla, Victor Tomseth, director for Thai and Burmese affairs, who has just arrived in Bangkok; and two other high-ranking embassy officials who asked for anonymity.

According to Samphan Paenphat, they discussed with the high-ranking U.S. officials the country's political situation and international problems mainly related to the United States.

Samphan said "The high-ranking U.S. officials wanted to know the trends of Thai politics in the executive branch — the government, and the legislative branch — the parliament; and the views on who will become the next prime minister" (after Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon -- writer's note).

Come to think of it, could it be that the invitation by high-ranking U.S. officials for Thai politicians to the party is espionage to steal from Thai politicians their views for assessment and find ways to control the role of Thai leaders or to interfere in by supporting Thai politicians and military officers to become leaders of the country?

In the past, high-ranking U.S. Embassy officials on many occasions got secrets from Thai politicians and the executive branch, and then used them to dominate the Thai Administration.

Some Thai patriotic military officers told this writer that Thailand has no more secrets left for U.S. secret agents, since the SEA [Southeast Asia] Supply Unit, the JUSMAG, and the USOM [United States Operation Mission] have all obtained political and military intelligence from Thailand. The Asia Foundation also has collected secrets from all corners of Thailand because Thai institutions are willing to receive its grants for research and are willing to do theses for it.

However, we must accept that all foreign embassies, besides giving an overt appearance of mutual friendship and assistance, also carry on covert espionage and intelligence gathering from the country on every occasion.

A person of ambassadorial level will avoid acting so inquisitive about activities of the executive and legislative branches because it will be construed as an intervention in the internal affairs of a friendly country. The persons who are assigned to play such a role are usually ambassador's secretaries at all levels. They befriend people of all strata and gather intelligence and report it to higher units. This we should keep vigilance.

It can be seen clearly that intelligence on the Thai political trends, especially as to who will become the next prime minister, is collected from politicians from both the government parties and the opposition simultaneously.

We want to warn Thai politicians not to be tricked on this score. They ought to be cautious, to give correct views, and to keep in mind the interests of the country. Democratically, they are opposed because of different opinions; but they are not enemies.

We oppose the moves of U.S. diplomats in getting face-to-face intelligence and call on them to stop such practices in consideration of the diplomatic etiquette of good friends.

SRV-PRK TROOPS INTRUDE IN CHONG BOK, 3 THAI KILLED

BK071125 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 7 Feb 87 p 3

[Text] At 1130 on 3 February, a company of Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops intruded into Thai territory as deep as 2 km at Chong Bok, where the borders of Thailand, Cambodia and Laos meet, in Num Yun District of Ubon Ratchathani Province and clashed fiercely with Suranari combined forces for about 1 hour. Three Thai soldiers were killed. They were identified as First Lieutenant Lakhon Saengsaruai, commander of Ranger Company 2305; Sergeant Major Third Class Chaturong Soising, commander of a rifle squad of Company 1633; and Ranger Thongchan Bumruang of the Ranger Company 2035. Another four Thai authorities were wounded.

Meanwhile, the Vietnamese intruders still occupied the area. Suranari forces have failed in their attempts to repulse the Vietnamese intruders. As of 6 February, the situation at the area remains tense.

TRAN KIEN ADDRESSES LEBANESE CP CONGRESS

OW090801 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 9 -- "Vietnam fully supports the just cause of the Lebanese Communist Party and people", said Tran Kien, head of the delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam (C.P.V.), to the recent Fifth National Congress of the Lebanese Communist Party (L.C.P.).

Addressing the meeting, Tran Kien, also secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee, highly valued the L.C.P.'s efforts to solve the present crisis in Lebanon and fight against the imperialist, Israeli and other reactionary forces' schemes aimed at continuing to sabotage the country's reunification, thus making its situation more complicated.

Tran Kien reiterated the Vietnamese people's belief that "in this juncture the congress's resolution will contribute to consolidating the militant alliance among all the Lebanese patriotic forces in their struggle for liberating the whole Lebanese territory from the Israeli occupation".

During its stay in Lebanon, the delegation was received by George Hawi and Karim Muruah, secretary general and deputy secretary general of the L.C.P. Central Committee respectively.

NHAN DAN SCORES U.S. WAR THREAT TO LEBANON

OW080741 Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 8 -- In recent days, the situation in Lebanon has become strained because the United States had sent a huge naval force to the Lebanese coast under the pretext of saving the "U.S. hostages," says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

"Washington's military move" the paper continues, "is only a new evidence, after the recent nuclear explosion in Nevada, of the persistent war-mongering policy of the U.S. imperialists. While accelerating the nuclear arms race, Washington continues working against the independence and freedom of other countries, straining the situation all over the world".

"The U.S. authorities," the paper notes, "have time and again said that they want to find a peaceful solution for the Middle East issue, but they have actually constantly used the strength of weapons. It is the U.S. military adventures that are opposing the prevailing trend for peace, stability and national independence in the Arab countries and preventing a correct peaceful solution for the Middle East issue".

NHAN DAN goes on: "Washington's scheme is to seek all means and ways to lend a hand to the Israeli aggressors and the other reactionary forces in the region in an attempt to wipe out the Palestinian revolution, grossly trample under foot the sacred basic national rights of the Lebanese, Syrian, and other Arab people.

"Showing muscle, the United States wants to threaten all the nations in the Middle East, and at the same time paper over the Irangate scandal," NHAN DAN stresses.

After highlighting the present common trend in the world for the peaceful settlement of the problems in international relations, the paper demands that the United States stop its shop-worn military threats, and that it respect international laws and the independence and sovereignty of the Lebanese people and the other Arab peoples.

TRUONG CHINH TO RECEIVE OCTOBER REVOLUTION ORDER

OM061519 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 6 -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has decided to confer the "October Revolution" Order on President of the State Council Truong Chinh on the occasion of his 80th birthday. This was informed by Soviet Ambassador D.I. Kachin while he was received today by President Truong Chinh.

The Soviet ambassador further said that the decision was made in recognition of President Truong Chinh's great contributions to the revolutionary cause and to strengthening the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union. He also conveyed the best greetings from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on President Truong Chinh's 80th birthday.

President Truong Chinh expressed thanks to the Communist Party, the government and people of the Soviet Union for this honour, describing it as a vivid expression of the close ties and all-round cooperation between the two countries.

TRUONG CHINH RECEIVES CZECHOSLOVAK HONOR

OM070751 Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT 7 Feb 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 7 -- President Truong Chinh has been presented with Czechoslovakia's Klement Gottwald Order on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

The presentation was decided by Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak at the proposal of the Presidium of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee in recognition of President Truong Chinh's contributions to strengthening and developing the all-round cooperation and friendship between the two parties and states.

TRUONG CHINH PAYS VISITS IN HA BAC, HANOI

BK060553 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] On the occasion of the 57th anniversary of the founding of the party and the Lunar New Year of the Cat, Chairman of the State Council Truong Chinh visited some of the revolutionary bases in Ha Bac Province and the capital, Hanoi. On 1 February 1987, Chairman Truong Chinh and Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, honorary chairman of the VFF Central Committee, called on the families of two elderly persons -- Nguyen Tien Can and Nguyen Thi Dong -- and the revolutionary bases in Dinh Bang village of Tien Son District, Ha Bac Province.

Nguyen Tien Can's 1-story house was the scene of an important historic event during the period of the party's clandestine operations. In this house, from 6 to 9 November 1940, the Indochinese Communist Party Central Committee held its seventh plenum. Following this plenum, Comrades Truong Chinh, Hoang Quoc Viet, and Hoang Van Thu used to come and work in this house. Can and his children were arrested and barbarously tortured by the enemy, but they all remained united and faithful in protecting and helping the party's leading cadres.

Comrade Nguyen Thanh Quat, party Central Committee member and secretary of Ha Bac provincial party committee, together with many leading cadres, old revolutionary cadres, and the people's delegates of Tien Son District and Dinh Bang village, were very happy to welcome Comrades Truong Chinh and Hoang Quoc Viet.

On 4 February 1987, Chairman of the State Council Truong Chinh visited some families -- the revolutionary bases -- in Yen Lo Hamlet, Yen Nghia village, Hoai Duc District in the suburbs of Hanoi. Comrade Nguyen Cong Tan, party Central Committee member and deputy secretary of Hanoi party committee, accompanied the chairman.

In 1939, Trinh Ba Bong's house in Yen Lo District was one of the locations selected by the party as its headquarters. In 1940, Comrade Truong Chinh, together with Comrades Hoang Van Thu, Hoang Quoc Viet, Tran Dang Ninh, Tran Quoc Hoan, and some other leading cadres of the party, worked in this house for quite a long time.

Calling on Trinh Ba Bong's house, Comrade Truong Chinh was happy and moved when meeting the comrades and compatriots who had once given their clothing and food to wholeheartedly help and protect the party cadres and had faithfully followed the party since the earliest embryonic stage of the revolution.

On this occasion, Chairman Truong Chinh cordially spoke with the leading cadres and the people's delegates of Dinh Bang village, Tien Son District, Ha Bac Province, and Yen Nghia village, Hoai Duc District in the suburbs of Hanoi. He expressed the wish that the local people and cadres will develop the glorious revolutionary traditions of the country to emulate enthusiastically in production, work, and study and together with people nationwide implement the sixth party congress resolution successfully.

LE TRONG TAN ARTICLE ON MILITIA, INSTALLMENT 1

BK081429 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 4 Feb 87

[First installment of article by late Senior General Le Trong Tan: "The Militia and Self-Defense Force, a Great Revolutionary Force" -- published in the February 1987 issue of TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN]

[Text] Since the August revolution, under the party's leadership the militia and self-defense force, an armed force of the masses, has ceaselessly developed and scored great achievements. These great achievements have affirmed the strategically important role of the militia and self-defense force in our people's revolutionary cause. In addition to these achievements, there have been extremely valuable experiences that should be summed up so that they may be continued, brought into play, and developed in the present cause of national defense and construction.

On the occasion of the anniversary of Uncle Ho's signing the decree appointing the director of the Office of Militia, which led to the existence of the militia organs nationwide with a system of organizations from the center down to regions, provinces, districts, villages, and hamlets, we present to you the article: "The Militia and Self-Defense Force, a Great Revolutionary Force" -- by Senior General Le Trong Tan, published in the February 1987 issue of TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN. We now invite our comrades and friends to listen to the article as follows:

The militia and self-defense force is an armed force of the masses, and integral part of the Vietnamese People's Armed Forces, founded, organized, and led by the CPV. Established immediately after our party was founded, the worker-peasant self-defense units, having the character of the masses' armed organizations and being the forerunner of our People's Armed Forces, courageously discharged their duties of protecting the party and revolutionary bases, countering enemy terrorism, and effectively supporting the masses' struggle. During the August revolution, the militia and self-defense force developed strongly and joined the full-time guerrilla groups, national salvation and liberation army units, and powerful political forces in staging partial uprisings and advancing toward the general uprising, scoring glorious victories.

After the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was founded, along with the national army, the Vietnamese militia and self-defense force was established as an armed force of the state. On 12 February 1947, President Ho Chi Minh signed a decree appointing the director of the Office of Militia, which led to the establishment of the militia organs nationwide with a system of organizations from the center down to regions, provinces, districts, villages, and hamlets.

Through the two protracted and arduous anti-French and anti-U.S. wars of liberation and the war of national defense against Beijing expansionism and hegemonism, the militia and self-defense force constantly grew in strength and, together with the local and main forces and the people, scored many resounding exploits, achieved the cause of national liberation and reunification, advanced the entire country to socialism, and firmly defended the socialist fatherland.

The achievements of the militia and self-defense force over the past decades have been truly great. They have fought to defend villages, hamlets, cities, enterprises, and the people; served and coordinated with the Army in battle, contributed to developing guerrilla warfare; shot down enemy aircraft and fired on enemy warships; captured enemy pilots; reinforced local and main force units; joined the security forces in maintaining public order and security and opposing enemy sabotage and land-grabbing activities; and served as the hardcore and assault force in the movement for water conservancy work, combatting natural calamities, and carrying out productive labor tasks in which the economy was combined with national defense. Many villages and militia and self-defense cadres and members have become hero units and heroes of the People's Armed Forces.

These great achievements have affirmed the strategically significant role of the militia and self-defense force in our people's revolutionary cause. In addition to these great achievements, there have been extremely valuable experiences that should be summed up so that they may be continued, brought into play, and developed in the cause of national defense and construction at present.

1. We must thoroughly understand the party line of building the People's Armed Forces and correctly position the militia and self-defense forces among the organic relations of the three categories of troops.

This is a fundamental lesson in building the People's Armed Forces in general that has been applied to the building of militia and self-defense forces in particular.

Our party line of building the People's Armed Forces has long asserted that we must build the three categories of troops -- the regular force, the local force, and the militia and self-defense forces -- on the basis of the political force of broad segments of the masses, mainly workers and peasants.

Due to the specific historic conditions during the former armed uprising and liberation war, the three categories of troops could not be sustained simultaneously. However, generally looking at the whole developmental course of the revolution and the Armed Forces, we must see that the three categories of troops constitute a perfect structure in which each category of troops occupies a particular position. At the same time, the three categories of troops maintain organic relations with one another to create the general strength of the Armed Forces within the integrated strength of the revolution. We can neither belittle any of the three nor can we separate any force from this integrated whole.

Militia and self-defense forces serve as the core for the people's warfare at the grass-roots level and the mainstay for the revolutionary dictatorship at the grass-roots level. Together with the local forces and the locally stationed regular force, they serve as the core of the local people's warfare. The regular force serves as the core of the Armed Forces countrywide, as the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat nationwide, and as the last and decisive force to eradicate the aggressors. Each category of troops has its own strategic role. One force cannot completely replace another.

The realities of the armed struggles and the building of the Armed Forces during the August revolution and the anti-French resistance as well as the anti-U.S. resistance struggles proved that the armed forces of the masses were broad and firm and that the people's warfare was widespread. Each village and each city ward is a combat fortress and will create favorable conditions for the development and operation of the People's Army units, including the regular force and the local force. Conversely, when the People's Army, especially the regular force, can develop and operate strongly, it will in turn help the armed forces of the masses develop even more strongly both quantitatively and qualitatively and in both combat strength and effectiveness. As a result, the people's battle capability will achieve ever greater strength and perfection.

The purpose of correctly realizing the relations between the militia and self-defense forces and the local and regular forces is not only to help realize clearly the position of each category of troops but more importantly to formulate guidelines for resolving the developmental and operational problems of each category of troops as required by the real situation.

In the 22 December 1944 directive to establish the Vietnam Propaganda and Liberation Army, President Ho Chi Minh specified: When forces are gathered to establish the first army, we must maintain the armed forces in various localities that will coordinate their operations with one another and assist one another in all fields. Moreover, the regular force is duty bound to guide local armed units in training, to arm these units, and if possible to help these units constantly mature. This is also our Uncle's directive on the responsibility of the regular force units to the local armed forces -- including the local, militia, and self-defense forces -- in all stages of the revolution.

During the anti-French war of resistance, there was a time when a main force component applied the policy of forming independent companies. This was precisely aimed at providing guidance for the local armed forces and launching the guerrilla warfare movement. Today, this responsibility of the main force units must still be upheld. Wherever the main forces are present but the militia and self-defense force movement is weak, then the responsibility for this rests not only with the locality concerned but also with the main forces stationed there. Sometimes part of the main forces must even be split up to serve as on-the-spot armed forces to strengthen the on-the-spot combat forces of the localities. We should not limit our work only to finding out whether an establishment or locality has organized a militia and self-defense force or whether this force is weak and incapable of creating favorable conditions for the main forces. We should look further to see what the main force unit stationed there has done to build and develop the militia and self-defense force.

On the other hand, all localities should make every effort to build and consolidate their militia and self-defense forces to make them ever stronger and capable of joining with the local forces in fulfilling the duties of a hardcore force of the local people's war, of the all-people national defense system at the grass-roots level, and of the fight in defense of their villages, cities, and enterprises. These militia and self-defense forces must also be capable of acting in coordination with the Army in wartime and fulfilling the function of an effective tool of the revolutionary dictatorship at the grass-roots level. In its relations with the main force, the militia and self-defense force must closely coordinate its activities with the main force and local force. They can rely on the main force but instead of acting as hangers-on, they should create favorable conditions for the main force to act.

A pressing problem of practical significance being posed at present is the relations in organization as well as in activity between the militia and self-defense force and the mobilization reserve force. Both forces are stationed at the grass-roots level and closely related, but they are not one and the same. The mobilization reserve force is a component of the main force kept in the form of a potential reserve force in various localities. In peacetime, it must carry out some activities falling under the duties of the militia and self-defense force and of local military work. However, it must stand ready for mobilization in case of hostilities. Even in case of war, the reserve force may be mobilized partially or totally. For this reason, these two forces cannot be merged into one. In resolving the relations between the militia and self-defense force and the mobilization reserve force, we can see that these two forces are similar in form, but they do have certain opposite aspects in concept. These opposite aspects are often reflected in two areas. The first regards the reserve force and the militia and self-defense force as one, failing to make distinctions between the two, that is, the reserve force belongs to the People's Army system whereas the militia and self-defense force is an armed force of the masses. This failure will result in the lack of concentration in the organization, training, and management of the reserve force and will make it very difficult for us to have a firm knowledge of the key force, that is, the number of technical cadres, combatants, and personnel of the modern armed branches and services. This will cause difficulties in the event of mobilization and will impede the efforts to quickly form main force corps; at the same time, it will create chaos in organization and, as a consequence, will also weaken the militia and self-defense force as well.

The second tendency considers both forces as the reserve force, thus treating the militia and self-defense force as no longer existent or as inconsequential. This can easily lead to the local military organs being transformed into organs for the organization of mobilization, thus effectively abolishing the armed forces of the masses, a fact that runs counter to the party's line and viewpoint of building the People's Armed Forces.

It is necessary for the militia and self-defense force and the reserve force to be organized as two forces, but this does not mean that they should constitute two completely separate forces. A number of demobilized cadres and combatants are used as commanding cadres of the militia and self-defense force, and the reserve force at the grass-roots level itself is duty bound to carry out military tasks entrusted to it. It is equally wrong to separate these two forces or to merge them into one. Therefore, we must thoroughly and completely understand the party's military line and line of building the People's Armed Forces and must base ourselves on a comprehensive viewpoint when examining the question of militia and self-defense force, when resolving the correct relations between the militia and self-defense force, and vice versa.

We must avoid the phenomena of parochialism and individualism, which prompt us to lay emphasis on one force while neglecting or ignoring the other and cause us to fail to meet the requirements building each category of force in a way commensurate with its strategic position.

HA TUYEN PARTY COMMITTEE MEETS ON BORDER DEFENSE

BK080919 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] The Ha Tuyen provincial party committee recently held a symposium to review the 1986 border defense task and to discuss ways to implement the 1987 border defense task. This is to contribute to ensuring firm defense and management of the national border and territory within the province's area of responsibility.

Regarding ways to implement the 1987 border defense task, those attending the symposium unanimously agreed to continue consolidating border defense organs -- including various border defense outposts and stations -- in the province, to improve the quality and capability of command cadres and professional cadres and combatants, to build and consolidate satisfactorily the all-people border defense network, and to cooperate closely with various units of the People's Armed Forces in ensuring close management over the border with the determination to foil the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage and psychological war, frustrate all the enemy's acts of intrusion, protect the people's lives and property, and defend the fatherland's territory.

BRIEFS

TRUONG CHINH'S WORK PUBLISHED -- Hanoi VNA Feb. 9 -- "Renovation -- an Urgent Demand of Our Country and Time" is the title of a collection of speeches by President of the Council of State Truong Chinh newly published by the Su That (Truth) Publishing House on the occasion of his 80th birthday (February 9). The speeches were made during meetings of the leading bodies of the party in preparation for the 6th party congress last December. In his speeches, Truong Chinh dealt with a wide range of questions concerning the socio-economic as well as ideological situation in the country. He analyzed the causes of the important successes of the Vietnamese people in the building of socialism and the defence of their socialist homeland. At the same time, he pointed to the mistakes and errors stemming from both "leftist" and "rightist" tendencies in the implementation of the party line and policies in recent years. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 9 Feb 87 OW]

NDF DECLARES END OF LUZON CEASE-FIRE 7 FEB

HK070237 Hong Kong AFP in English 0231 GMT 7 Feb 87

[Text] Manila, Feb 7 (AFP) -- Leftist guerrillas in the northern Philippines said Saturday they are going back to war and that there will be no more peace talks with President Corazon Aquino's government.

The declaration by the National Democratic Front (NDF) chapter came a day before the expiry of the 60-day cease-fire forged by the NDF and the government last December 10.

"No longer shall we tolerate this charade of a cease-fire. We shall support future negotiations with the government, but no more within the framework of surrender," the NDF said in a paid advertisement in the MALAYA newspaper.

"When we still our guns," the ad said, "it shall be when the people's interest -- especially the laboring people's interest -- shall have no more need for the guns. And so today, we declare an end to the cease-fire in northern Luzon."

The NDF chapter's declaration was the first indication that the communist-led alliance would reject an extension of the truce and the negotiations, which broke down last month without reaching an agreement on the agenda.

On Thursday chief government negotiator Teofisto Guingona said Manila had re-established contact with rebel negotiators, who returned underground after they declared a suspension of the talks last January 22.

The NDF negotiators have not issued any public statement since January 30, when they announced their total pullout from the talks.

The NDF Northern Luzon Chapter, whose forces operate in at least six provinces in the north of the country's main island, cited continuing attacks by military units and the continuing existence of political warlords as its other reasons for declaring an end to the truce.

Vacates NPC Offices

HK070524 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 7 Feb 87

[Text] The National Democratic Front (NDF) has vacated its offices at the National Press Club (NPC) in [word indistinct] rejection of the government's call to return to the negotiating table. The NDF set up its offices at the NPC after peace negotiations started with the government last December. The NDF officially announced its withdrawal from the talks last January 31st. Government chief peace negotiator Teofisto Guingona urged the NDF to return to the negotiating table two days ago following the overwhelming vote for the new Philippines Constitution.

Text of Cease-Fire Declaration

HK070558 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 7 Feb 87 p 7

[**"Statement of the NDF (National Democratic Front) Northern Luzon on the 60-Day Cease-Fire" -- advertisement by the NDF, Northern Luzon on February 7, 1987]**

[Text] For 60 days since December 10, the National Democratic Front agreed on a temporary cease-fire with the Aquino government. For 60 days, the revolutionary forces under the NDF in Northern Luzon [NL] respected and seriously abided by such a cease-fire agreement.

We had to convince our unwilling Red fighters, and the revolutionary masses, to quiet the guns amidst continuing bombings, strafings and military operations, amidst the plunder to lives and resources in our areas brought about by government troops, warlord armies, local armed goons and fanatics, amidst scores of towns reeling from food blockades and hundreds of barrios subjected to forced evacuations, amidst threats to the land reform benefits gained by the peasant masses through their collective revolutionary struggle.

For these, the people in our areas should have answered with their guns. But we let the cease-fire agreement prevail among our forces. We considered the ensuing 60-day period as both a test on the government's sincerity, as well as proof of our own principled willingness to enter peaceful negotiations.

But did the negotiations gain ground? No!

If anything was proven at the negotiating table, it was that the government is extremely interested, not in solving the people's basic problems but in achieving the surrender (calling it "amnesty with honor") of the NDF forces. The government wanted us to accept what to us is unacceptable, to agree on a framework for liquidating the revolutionary movement, instead of attacking the roots of poverty and inequality in our society.

The government wanted us to accept small and palliative reform programs. The government has been bulldozing us to accept the Aquino Constitution as a negotiation framework. It is true that the people recently ratified this Constitution, but this was because it partly represented their intense hatred for fascism, and its possible restoration. In fact, this same Constitution strengthens foreign and elite interests in the country, which are in the first place, what give birth to fascism in our society.

And the cease-fire, did it bring about for the people the much-promised respite from violence? No!

The warlords -- committed to be dismantled by the Aquino government -- remained in power, exercising monopoly in economy and politics. In Northern Luzon, there are still at least 37 warlord armies possessing at least some 3,500 high-powered rifles, directed towards the unarmed populace.

More than 320 barrios in the far Northern Luzon provinces remain evacuated.

Military operations against the people and revolutionary forces continued, and following in their wake, harassments, extortion, searches, arrests and other military abuses.

The military continued to expand the notorious Civilian Home Defense Force and to organize and train more armed goons and fanatics for counterinsurgency.

Almost 90 members of the NDF-NL were made victims in these military operations. Of the more recent reports, on January 21, 4 NPA comrades were killed, 4 wounded and 3 high-powered rifles taken by the military in an attack on an NPA unit holding a peaceful meeting with the barrio people in Flora, Kalinga-Apayao.

At great risk and harm to our lives and forces, we stuck by the cease-fire terms and came to the negotiating table.

As we were negotiating, and arriving nowere, the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] continued to unleash its firepower on the populace in many of our areas and prepared for bigger offensives against our forces.

Proving once more that they are far from being the protectors of the people, the AFP massacred at least 19 farmers during a farmers' march to Mendiola last January 22 to seek audience with President Aquino. Then on January 31, the same AFP violently dispersed strikes at the Bataan Export Processing Zone, leading to the death of three more persons and injuries to many others.

No longer shall we tolerate this charade of a cease-fire! We shall support future negotiation with the government, but no more within the framework of surrender.

When we still our guns, it shall be when the people's interest, especially the laboring people's interest, shall have no more need for the guns. Till then, we can do no less than join the peasants and workers, who showed us they were ready to die on the road to genuine change.

And so, today, we declare an end to the cease-fire in Northern Luzon.

Government Rejects Conditions

HK080358 Hong Kong AFP in English 0322 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] Manila, Feb 8 (AFP) — The Philippine Government Sunday rejected the conditions set by communist insurgents for a resumption of peace talks.

In a statement issued about an hour before the 0400 GMT expiration of the 60-day cease-fire agreement, the government also pledged to "keep the doors open to peace." It said the government of President Corazon Aquino would "pursue its quest for peace through other avenues."

This seemed to indicate that the government would try to conduct talks with rebel representatives at a regional level, analysts said.

The statement also said that the rejection Saturday by the communist-led National Democratic Front of an offer to extend the cease-fire "betrayed the hardline posture of a few communist leaders diametrically opposed to the desire of the people and many other members of the NPA who genuinely want peace." The 23,000-strong new People's Army (NPA) is the main fighting force of the NDF alliance.

"The government is resolute in its policy for just reconciliation. But there are limits and the NDF's wild and wanton charges, even against the people's mandate for the new charter, does not speak well of their concern for the people's welfare," the statement said.

The NDF said Saturday that it would only return to the negotiating table after President Aquino had demonstrated her "determination and capacity" to pursue programs that would "attack our society's problems at their roots," and "assert and effectively exercise civilian supremacy over the fascist" military.

The rebels also said they wanted "due recognition to the NDF as a political entity with a legitimate cause," and a government pledge to "work for a genuine settlement of the armed and political conflict."

The communist insurgency, now raging in all but 10 of the country's 74 provinces, has cost 20,000 lives in the last six years alone, according to official figures.

The peace negotiations were suspended January 22, hours after 15 people were killed when troops opened fire on farmers marching on the presidential palace to demand land reform. The NDF pulled out of the talks on January 30.

More on Government Response

HK090145 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] The government yesterday [8 February] rejected the conditions set by the communist National Democratic Front [NDF] for the resumption of the peace negotiations. The rejection was announced by chief negotiator Teofisto Guingona as the 60-day cease-fire ended at noon yesterday. However he said the government will keep the door open to peace. In a press conference at Malacanang, Guingona said 70 to 80 percent of NPA members are not concerned with ideology or the unwarranted conditions stated in the NDF press statement Saturday. He said that they primarily want to discuss land reform and socio-economic programs that affect livelihood, without the self-serving assertions of bad faith on the part of government and the issues of imperialism and fascism.

In a statement Saturday night rejecting an extension of the 60-day cease-fire, the NDF said there was no justification for the continuation of the truce. The NDF said it would only return to the negotiating table after the government has shown the determination and a capacity to pursue programs that would solve the country's basic problems as well as the superiority of civilian over military authority, and recognition of the NDF as a political entity.

In response, Guingona said when the communists accuse the government of bad faith, they would do well to examine their own record first.

The refusal of the NDF to return to the negotiating table shows the communists' hard-line posture. Details from Art Pabellon:

[Begin recording] Minister Teofisto Guingona said at a press conference yesterday at Malacanang's Kalayaan Hall that the NDF's refusal to return to the negotiating table betrays the hard-line posture of [words indistinct]. He said [words indistinct] a declaration by the NDF that there shall be no more peace talks with the government. He said that the NDF stand is diametrically opposed to the desire of the people and many of their NPA members who genuinely want peace and socio-economic programs that affect livelihood. On the NDF claim that the military has blatantly [words indistinct] and violated the cease-fire truce, Guingona said that it is the other way around.

He pointed out that when the national cease-fire committee decided that the NDF committed a violation by openly displaying arms in Samal, Bataan, the NDF denounced the finding instead of respecting it.

On the NDF assertion that the collapse of the peace talks was due to the government's insistence of limiting discussions within the framework of the 1986 Constitution, Guingona said that when [words indistinct] instead proposed as a basis for discussions food and freedom [words indistinct], the NDF initially accepted the proposal in principle. But the NDF eventually rejected the proposal because it was too specific and also based on the allegedly anti-people and imperialistic constitution. Guingona pointed out that the NDF's campaign for the rejection of the constitution and despite its ratification by the people, the NDF continues to assail it. [as heard] [end recording]

Meanwhile the military yesterday declassified a captured communist document revealing a grand design of deception by the National Democratic Front in entering into a cease-fire agreement as part of its preparation to achieve a political-military stalemate. The document was the agenda of a joint meeting discussion of the national urban commission and the united front commission of the Communist Party of the Philippines held last July 5. There was no mention where the meeting was conducted and where the document was obtained.

Localized Agreements Welcome

HK080532 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English 0400 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] The government declared it will welcome localized cease-fire agreements, as certain rebel sectors indicated their intention to break away from the National Democratic Front decision to end the truce. The National Democratic Front [NDF] rejected last night an invitation to resume the peace negotiations in a message it claimed to have been sent to the government yesterday. The NDF issued the statement only a few hours before the elapse of the 60-day cease-fire period at noon today. The NDF declared its leaders will rejoin only after they are convinced of the government's determination to solve the great national problems.

MILITARY TO RESUME OPERATIONS AGAINST REBELS

OW090549 Tokyo KYODO in English 0541 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Manila, Feb. 9 KYODO -- The Philippine Armed Forces will resume military operations against communist rebels but will keep the door open to a new cease-fire agreement following the end of a 60-day nationwide truce, Deputy Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. Eduardo Ermita said Monday.

"If ... the local NPA (New People's Army) commanders feel that they should talk of another cease-fire at the regional, provincial or municipal level, then we will keep the door open," Ermita said during a breakfast forum at the Manila hotel.

"It's enough that we tell them that we are still open and if they don't give us the signal, we will continue with our peacekeeping mission," he said.

The left-wing coalition, National Democratic Front (NDF), withdrew from the peace talks a week before the cease-fire lapsed Sunday because of the government's insistence on using the newly ratified constitution as the basis for any substantial agreement to end nearly 18 years of insurgency.

The NDF represents 12 outlawed leftist organizations including the Communist party of the Philippines and its military arm, the 22,500-strong NPA.

Ermita said the NDF's condition of not being bound by the constitution is "unreasonable."

"For us to have a lasting and just peace, somehow they should agree to lay down their arms in the future so that their capacity to make trouble for the duly constituted government can be minimized if not eradicated," he said.

Opposition leader Arturo Tolentino said that the peace talks "can no longer be salvaged because one of the parties does not want to go back to the negotiating table."

Ermita said military field commanders will have to make the decision on whether to go after rebel armed groupings in certain localities.

"If their (rebel) presence there would be inimical to the security of the population in his area of operation, then that commander can take the initiative of attacking that particular group," he said.

Ermita said "There are no more constraints right now," with the end of the truce, and military commanders "can conduct operations in the manner they feel they should." He said the NPA "tried to beat the deadline" of the truce and conducted ambushes and raids in various parts of the country.

He told reporters earlier that eight soldiers, 11 civilians and 17 NPA guerrillas had been killed in 80 violations of the cease-fire agreement committed by NDF forces.

NPA Ambush Kills 3

HK070927 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 7 Feb 87

[Text] The New People's Army (NPA) ambushed an army convoy in Sitio Cabatuan, Barangay Dagupan, Bunas, Kalinga-apayao. Three soldiers were killed and one was wounded. This is the second major ambush of the NPA after the National Democratic Front (NDF) backed out from the peace negotiations last week.

Brigadier General Felix [name indistinct], chief of the Cagayan Valley Regional Unified Command, told in a report that those who were ambushed were from the [word indistinct] company of the 17th infantry battalion under [name indistinct] de Guzman.

Those who were killed were identified only by their family names: P.S.V. Vergara, Private Antonio, and Private Vergara.

Rebels Kill 1 in Mindanao

HK090147 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] In Mindanao, even before the cease-fire ended, about 250 armed men believed to be communist rebels simultaneously swooped down Friday morning on two farm villages in Makilala, North Cotabato, killing a militiaman and burning sixty-six houses as the villagers fled in fear.

The military said it was the second attack by the communist NPA 2 days before the 60-day cease-fire ended yesterday [8 February]. Brigadier General Jesus Hermoso, chief of the Central Mindanao Regional Unified Command based in Cotabato City, said the raids in Makilala took place in barangay (Bato), where fifty houses were set on fire; and in barangay (Malabuan), where sixteen houses were burned.

GOVERNMENT, MORO REBELS BEGIN PEACE TALKS

HK090837 Hong Kong AFP in English 0824 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Manila, Feb 9 (AFP) -- Philippine officials and Moro rebels began formal peace talks here Monday after the approval of a new constitution enshrining political autonomy for Islamic tribes in Mindanao and other southern islands. There were signs of continuing disunity among the Moros, this Roman Catholic nation's Moslem minority, along with potential differences between both sides over the interpretation of the autonomy provision.

Spokesmen said both sides agreed to present their formal proposals on how to implement Moro self-rule at another meeting on February 19 in Zamboanga, a Moslem-Christian city on Mindanao Island, where a secessionist war began in 1972. The constitution, overwhelmingly approved in a national plebiscite last week, contains President Corazon Aquino's promise of autonomy for the estimated four to five million Moros out of the 56 million Filipinos. Igorot tribes in the northern Cordillera region were also granted autonomy.

Presidential adviser Aquilino Pimentel, head of the government negotiating panel, said after Monday's talks that he wanted to deal with all Moro factions at the same time "but for now that is not possible."

Members of the dominant faction, Nur Misuari's Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), and a splinter group called MNLF reformists showed up for the talks at a state-run university in suburban Manila, but only MNLF men were on the three-member Moro panel.

The fundamentalist Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) led by Misuari rival Hashim Salamat has spurned the talks despite a truce it forged with the government last month.

A spokesman of the MNLF reformist faction, asked if they will be represented on the negotiating panel, said "we are ironing this out" with the MNLF.

MNLF panelist Abdul Sahrin told reporters any solution to the Moro problem must be agreed upon by all factions, otherwise it "will not be genuine."

"We are confident, we are optimistic that there is no possibility of further fragmentation," said Mr Sahrin, chief of military intelligence of the Bangsa Moro army, the MNLF's fighting force. He holds the rank of major-general. He said the MNLF will press for "an expansion of the Tripoli Agreement," a 1976 pact between the MNLF and the deposed Ferdinand Marcos government which provided for full autonomy in 13 provinces on Mindanao and satellite islands.

Mr Pimentel was unavailable for comment on this, but the Aquino government does not honor the Tripoli Agreement and stresses that the charter specifies "Moslem Mindanao." Most provinces in Mindanao are Christian-dominated.

Habib Mujahab Hashim, MNLF deputy minister of foreign relations, led the MNLF panel. A lawyer representing Moro civilians was the third member.

The other government panel members are Agapito Aquino, the president's brother-in-law and personal peace emissary, and Noberto Gonzales, a social democrat party leader with close links to the MNLF. Mr Aquino told reporters after the meeting that the government would ask the World Moslem League and the Islamic Organization Conference to help them bring the three feuding factions together.

COMELEC CONFIRMS OFFICIAL 'YES' VOTE IN THE PHILIPPINES

HK080612 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0400 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] The Commission on Elections [Comeleco] proclaimed the victory of the "yes" vote over the "no" vote in Monday's nationwide constitutional plebiscite. The proclamation was made yesterday afternoon. Comelec Chairman Ramon Felipe said a special canvass showed "yes" amassing 16,605,426 votes as against 4,949,901 "no" votes. The official tally means that of 21,764,901 votes cast, 76.29 percent were for "yes" votes and only 22.74 percent were "no" votes.

MILITARY TO TAKE OATH ONCE CHARTER TAKES EFFECT

HK090422 Hong Kong AFP in English 0417 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Manila, Feb 9 (AFP) -- The Philippine Armed Forces will swear allegiance to a new constitution once it takes effect and upholds the government's continuing open-door policy to rebels, a top official said here Monday.

But Deputy Chief of Staff Major General Eduardo Ermita said that with the lapses of a 60-day truce Sunday, field commanders had the discretion to pursue communist rebels, or adopt other tactics depending on the local situation.

Denying opposition claims that troops rejected the constitution, he told a press forum that 58.9 per cent of the 114,548 voters in military camps nationwide voted for the constitution, while "no" votes accounted for 41.1 per cent.

He said the oath-taking, which President Corazon Aquino ordered after a strong showing of "no" votes in military camps during last week's plebiscite, was due to be held Monday but moved until after the charter takes effect.

Mrs Aquino was due to receive the official results of the February 2 national plebiscite from the Commission on Elections (Comelec) later Monday, after which she would issue an order proclaiming the new charter in force.

"Just as soon as such an announcement is made, the Armed Forces personnel will be the first ones to take the oath of allegiance in order to assure everyone that we will abide by what is mandated of the Armed Forces," he said. He said a third of the votes in military camps were cast by civilians.

The general said the "no" votes did not necessarily mean disloyalty, and that soldiers will follow all orders of the civilian government even if they personally disagree with them.

The Comelec said Saturday that of 21.7 million people who voted nationwide -- a record 86.96 per cent of the 25 million-strong electorate -- 76.29 per cent voted "yes," 22.74 per cent "no," and the rest turned in blank ballots.

The regular Armed Forces is about 160,000-strong. Including police and countryside militia under military command, the total strength of the country's security forces swells to more than 250,000.

Officials admit that many soldiers remain loyal to deposed President Ferdinand Marcos, who made the military a partner in the government when he imposed martial law in 1972. A military-led revolt toppled him nearly a year ago.

On the communist insurgency, Maj. Gen. Ermita said troops remained "on their toes and in a state of readiness" after the cease-fire ended at noon Sunday. A military red alert, the highest possible, was lifted last week after being in effect since a week before the plebiscite.

Maj. Gen. Ermita said field commanders now had full discretion to attack rebels or use other measures depending on local conditions, but the military still remained open to a fresh cease-fire and renewed peace talks.

"It takes two to tango. It's enough for us to tell them the doors are still open," he said, relecting a stand made by government peace negotiators.

CAPTURED DOCUMENT REVEALS CPP 'STRATEGY'

BK081508 Hong Kong AFP in English 1402 GMt 8 Feb 87

[Text] Manila, Feb 8 (AFP) -- A 60-day nationwide cease-fire between the government and communist rebels ended Sunday with the government refusing to bow to rebel conditions for the resumption of peace negotiations..

The military announced Sunday that it had captured a rebel document proving that the communists had entered into peace talks and the cease-fire agreement, which began December 10, to avoid "political isolation" and to launch a full-scale propaganda war against the government.

The National Democratic Front (NDF) alliance, which represented the communists in the peace talks, Saturday rejected a government offer to extend the cease-fire accord which ended at noon (0400 GMT) Sunday and said it would only resume peace talks if the government agreed to four conditions.

But the government rejected the rebels' demands in a statement issued Sunday and said that the NDF's refusal to extend the cease-fire "betrays a hard line posture of a few communist leaders," which observers here saw as an attempt by President Corazon Aquino to isolate the communist leadership.

The NDF had said that "the Aquino government is not serious about negotiations a just and durable peace," but added that it would resume peace talks if four conditions were met.

These included a demand that the NDF be recognised as a "political entity: and the government "attack our society's problems at their roots."

In a press statement hours after the truce ended the military revealed details of a captured document detailing the agenda of a July 5 meeting of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), when it planned its strategy in response to a government cease-fire proposal.

The military refused to say how it obtained the document but the statement quoted an unnamed senior military official as saying that it showed the NDF's "grand design of deception" in entering the peace talks.

The cease-fire policy "as a tactic, must be used to prevent our isolation from the majority of the people. It must serve to isolate the enemy diehards...and to express their true and fascist nature," the CPP document said.

Among the "diehards" mentioned were staunch anti-communist and former Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos, supporters of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos, and the United States..

The document noted that: "The immediate danger of reacting wrongly to the issue is not military annihilation but that of political isolation that will greatly hinder our political advancement as well as our military work.

"If the general consensus among the people is for us to enter into a reasonable cease-fire agreement, it is advisable to follow this consensus.

"We must engage the enemy in a tit-for-tat media war....active and full scale propaganda work must be done before, during and after the negotiations," the CPP document said.

"If our forces are capable of intervening directly and significantly in the formulation and implementation of the socio-economic programme of the government, a cease-fire can be advantageous for us.

"This could be done within or outside of government. We should also simultaneously take steps to preserve or even strengthen our forces. The military had criticized the NDF for using the cease-fire period to consolidate and strengthen its forces.

Local NDF and military leaders across the country were divided over the end to the cease-fire and their future plans, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) reported.

If the central Visayas region, both sides prepared for the resumption of armed conflict, with NDF leader Father Rustico Tan quoted as saying that "local rebel forces do not favour an extension of the cease-fire period."

Two NDF members were killed in a firefight with government troopers in the region during the cease-fire.

In the northern region of Mindanao Island NDF leaders failed to turn up at a scheduled meeting with church and military leaders Saturday, but said they were willing to continue unofficial dialogue and negotiations with the government, PNA reported.

NDF leaders in the sugar-producing central Philippine island of Negros said they were willing to come out of hiding if the Aquino government made "more substantive proposals" for the peace talks, PNA said.

In the Bicol Region south of here, both military and rebel forces have vowed to avoid hostilities despite the lapse of the truce, PNA added.

TOLENTINO RELINQUISHES VICE-PRESIDENCY CLAIM

HK070820 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 7 Feb 87 pp 1, 14

[Text] Former Senator Arturo Tolentino, the running mate of ousted President Ferdinand Marcos in the "snap" presidential election in February last year, declared yesterday he has withdrawn his claim to the vice-presidency.

In an interview, Tolentino said he gave up his claim because the ratification of the 1986 constitution virtually repealed all other constitutions, including the 1973 constitution, under which he and Marcos were "elected and proclaimed winners of the snap polls."

Tolentino had been maintaining his claim to the vice-presidency despite the ouster of Marcos by a civilian-backed military uprising and the assumption to office of President Aquino. He even declared himself "acting president" last July during a revolt by the Marcos loyalists.

"I never like the idea of giving up my claim but I have to bow to the will of the people," Tolentino said. He described the plebiscite as "fairly held" and the will of the people clearly manifested.

Despite the reported irregularities, Tolentino said, "We are convinced that the constitution has been ratified."

As to his political plans, he said he will participate in the next polls.

He said the opposition is planning to form a coalition to present a single slate in the next polls. The Coalition for Democratic Action, formed only last January for the rejection of the 1986 constitution, might evolve as the new coalition of all opposition political forces, he added.

TADEO FAILS TO SHOW UP AT MENDIOLA HEARING

HK090706 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0600 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Peasant Movement of the Philippines Chairman Jaime Tadeo did not show up at today's citizens' Mendiola Commission hearing. Tadeo was scheduled to testify on the Mendiola massacre, in which 16 people were killed and many others wounded. Tadeo was represented by his lawyer, attorney Rogelio Raiba, who told the committee that his client could not come due to personal matters.

Meanwhile, two witnesses testified before the commission. Lieutenant Laonlaan Conste of the Capital Command told the commission how the tear gas was used. National Bureau of Investigation foreign press officer Nicanor Cruz presented to the commission samples of petrol bombs taken from the site of the fight.

EX-BODYGUARD CHARGED WITH WAKAOJI KIDNAPPING

HK070840 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 7 Feb 87 pp 1, 10

[Excerpts] Calamba, Laguna -- A 40-year-old man has been charged with kidnapping Japanese businessman Noboyuki Wakaoji, who is still captive, state prosecutors and the suspect's lawyer said here Thursday.

Ireneo Fajardo, who has been in jail on a firearms possession charge, was charged with kidnapping for ransom at a court in nearby Cabuyao town two weeks ago, his lawyer, Bayani Rino told, the AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE.

Fajardo, appearing in court here Thursday with his lawyer on the arms possession charge, denied any involvement in the Nov. 15 abduction of Wakaoji, Philippine representative of the Japanese trading firm Mitsui and Co.

"The charges are not true. I have never seen Wakaoji. I only saw his picture in the newspapers. I am not a member of the group that abducted him," the burly former bodyguard was quoted by the AFP report as saying.

Wakaoji, 52, was kidnapped by armed men outside a golf course near this town two days after President Aquino visited Japan. Japanese Premier Yasuhiro Nakasone has sent two notes to Ms. Aquino expressing concern about the unsolved case.

The abductors have asked for a \$5-million ransom and have sent pictures of a shackled and emaciated Wakaoji to Japanese news agencies.

State prosecutor Mario Cortez told reporters he had asked the court handling the gun possession charge to raise the bail bond from \$400 to \$1,000, because the gun found on the suspect "could have been the firearm used in the crime of kidnapping."

But the defense counsel, Mr. Rino, protested, saying the government was "jumping to the conclusion that my client is already guilty in the kidnapping."

No hearings have been set on the kidnapping charge. Rino said state prosecutors had recommended the denial of bail for the suspect.

Calamba Judge Partero Lustre said he was to make a decision on the defense's bail petition on the firearms possession charge next week. [passage omitted]

Military officials planned a rescue operation two weeks ago but dropped the plan after a meeting between President Aquino and Japanese Ambassador Kiyoshi Sumiya. Officials say negotiations for Wakaoji's release are continuing but have not revealed any details.

SPECULATION ARISES ON ENRILE-LAUREL RELATIONSHIP

HK080542 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0400 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] Former Comelec [Commission on Elections] commissioner and Baguio City Mayor (Luis Ladistrado) said it is hard to give an assessment of the current political situation in Baguio because of what he calls the present realignment of national leaders. (Ladistrado) pointed to speculation that Vice President Salvador Laurel and former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile have been meeting. This, (Ladistrado) said, has also brought about further speculation that the vice president and the former defense minister might merge their political lines together.

AQUINO LAUNCHES HONESTY DRIVE IN GOVERNMENT

HK070812 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 7 Feb 87 p 7

[Text] President Aquino chose the Bureau of Customs yesterday as the place to begin her drive for honesty and efficiency in government.

Speaking at the bureau's 85th anniversary at the social hall of the Port of Manila, the Chief Executive said she was inspired by the probity, competence, and patriotism of the bureau's chiefs, particularly Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin and Customs Commissioner Wigberto Tanada.

She called on all customs employees to set the example in honest and efficient public service.

"We must repay the tremendous vote of confidence that our government has received with a commensurate service to the people," she said.

She told some 500 employes, who gathered at the social hall for the anniversary rites, that the people's high expectations of government and democracy put a double burden on the public servant.

She pointed out that these burdens are the burden of doing one's work with honesty and efficiency, and the burden of convincing the people that this is the case.

"I noted once that in politics, the perception of honesty is as important as its reality," she said.

She stressed that only hope and the people's trust and the sincerity of government can tide the people over until government can address all the problems brought to its attention.

She said the government cannot immediately address all the people's problems because of its limited resources and the problems it inherited from the past dispensation.

"We cannot move on all fronts simultaneously, be it land reform, agricultural productivity, industrial growth, unemployment," she said.

"Nor can we move with the speed and effectiveness that our people desire," she added.

"We must earn that trust by an extra effort to be of real service to our people," she said.

The Chief Executive congratulated the Ministry of Finance and the Bureau of Customs for making a smooth transition.

She noted that the revenues have stayed despite the drop in the value of imports and the repeal of certain customs duties.

She attributed this performance to the efficiency and honesty in collection and the unbending resolve of Commissioner Tanada to punish violations of the Customs Code.

MARCOS 'AGENTS' SAID TO PAY REBEL SOLDIERS

HK061315 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 6 Feb 87 pp 1, 10

[By Rod Izon]

[Text] San Fernando, Papanga -- Brig. Cen. Eugene Ocampo, Central Luzon PC [Philippine Constabulary] commander, yesterday said he has received reports that officers and soldiers, who participated in the Jan. 27 mutiny, were paid at least P5,000 each by unknown agents of deposed President Marcos.

Ocampo told newsmen that officers were paid off at least P10,000 each. Some of the rebellious soldiers, however, admitted they got only P100 each, according to Ocampo.

He said the three officers and 31 soldiers in his command who took part in the mutiny were non-combatants. He identified the mutinous officers as Maj. Manuel Divina, chief of the civil and military operations division, Maj. Ananias David, regional medical officer, and Maj. Antonio Baquiran who was assigned to Divina's division.

Ocampo has been ordered by Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos to investigate the officers and men assigned to Central Luzon who figured in the abortive coup.

Some 500 troops from various regional commands stormed last Jan. 27 two key military air bases and seized the Greater Manila Arts Channel 7 station in Quezon City. The mutiny ended with the surrender three days later of rebel holdouts at the broadcast complex.

President Aquino has ordered the arrest and prosecution of the mutineers. A military board of inquiry has been set up and four general courts martial have been created to try the rebellious officers and men.

Ocampo said his investigation indicated that the soldiers were misled into joining the mutiny by still unidentified loyalists of deposed President Marcos. According to him, the soldiers were made to understand that they were paid merely to participate in anti-communist rallies in Manila.

He said most of the rebellious soldiers were non-combatants. According to him, 16 of them were members of the camp's musical band. The rest were either clerks, drivers, mechanics, and maintenance men.

Ocampo said three trucks rolled out of Camp Olivas in Pampanga at about 9 in the evening of Jan. 26. The trucks, Ocampo said, belonged to the Central Luzon regional unified command under Brig. Gen. Benjamin Cruz. Thirty-four soldiers under Cruz also took part in the mutiny.

The soldiers from the camp boarded only one truck, according to Ocampo. The two other trucks picked up other soldiers in Bulacan.

Ocampo said many mutineers came from Camp Olivas because one of the coup leaders, Lt. Col. Reynaldo Cabauatan, had served as the chief of the civil military operations in the region.

Ocampo also denied reports that some of his soldiers remain unaccounted for. "My command is intact except for the 31 soldiers who are now detained at the PC stockade in Camp Crame for their participation in the mutiny," he said.

In the wake of the failed mutiny, Lt. Col. Reynaldo Berroya was relieved yesterday as Pampanga PC commander. He was replaced by his deputy, Maj. Nestor Sanares.

The regional unified command headquarters was also transferred from Camp Olivas to Camp Aquino in Tarlac. The transfer is expected to be completed this week.

152 FERRY PASSENGERS EARLIER FEARED MISSING 'SAFE'

HK061523 Hong Kong AFP in English 1520 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Excerpt] Manila, Feb 6 (AFP) -- Some 152 people who newspapers here earlier reported were feared missing after their ferry sank off the southern Philippine island of Mindanao are safe, the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said Friday.

Their vessel, the 'PAGALUM', did not capsize as reported by Manila newspapers but merely ran aground after it veered off course to seek shelter from big waves, PNA said, citing reports from the coastguard in the area.

All the passengers and crew have been accounted for and there is no serious damage to the craft, the agency added. [passage omitted]

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